MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 MAY 1982

Israel

Haig Message -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig informed Prime Minister Menahem Begin "in a message described as very friendly" that the United States is ready to implement the memorandum of understanding, Jerusalem television reported. Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon will discuss the memorandum with Haig and U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger during his visit to Washington at the end of May, the television added.

Northern Border Situation -- The problem of terrorism from Lebanese territory can only be solved by military action, Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan declared in an interview with YEDI'OT AHARONOT, Jerusalem radio reported. Eytan confirmed that military forces have been concentrated in the north and that the regular army is on a state of alert, the radio added. Meanwhile, DAVAR reported that Eytan and Defense Minister Sharon both met separately with leaders of the northern settlements for the purpose of guaranteeing a consensus between the northern inhabitants and the government over the urgent need for Israeli military action in Lebanon.

During a meeting with a Knesset committee Prime Minister Menahem Begin said that the Cabinet is not interested in having a war in the north but that Israel will not allow Jewish blood to be spilled freely, IDF radio reported. Begin accused the PLO of violating the Lebanese cease-fire and of annulling the agreement, the radio said. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir also criticized the PLO during a meeting with visiting Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, Jerusalem radio reported. Shamir accused the PLO of sabotaging the cease-fire and of not halting their activities on other fronts.

Jerusalem radio reported that U.S. special envoy Philip Habib is likely to visit the Middle East soon to try to preserve the cease-fire on the Lebanon border.

Meanwhile, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that over the past 24 hours Israeli units have reinforced their military positions in Lebanon in three villages along the southern border. The radio also noted that an Israeli artillery battalion had taken up positions near Mazra't.

Students Arrested -- Eight Bethlehem University students suspected of security offenses were arrested by security forces, Jerusalem radio reported. Meanwhile, 30 Bi'r Zayt University students arrested on 11 May were released, the radio said. Earlier the radio reported that they had been detained when they resisted the arrest of two students who had been caught with subversive material.

Lebanon

Three persons were killed and several others wounded in a clash near Sidon between a group belonging to Mustafa Sa'd and members of the unified security forcebelonging to Fatah, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Voice of Hope radio reported that the head of the Arab University Student Union was killed in Sidon in an ambush.

Egypt

The Egyptian and U.S. sides at the autonomy talks discussed ways of advancing the negotiations related to the transitional stage, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid announced following meetings between the two sides, Cairo radio reported. The radio said Egypt and the United States will continue their contacts on a bilateral level. Throughout the discussions the Egyptian side emphasized the importance of implementing procedures for building trust so there would be an incentive for the Palestinians to participate, the radio noted. According to an earlier radio report, Al-Hamid said the two sides had planned to discuss the powers and jurisdiction of the Palestinian authority that will supervise the transitional period.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iraqi forces continued to pound Iranian troops north of Khorramshahr with various weapons, according to a military communique carried by INA. The communique claimed that one Iranian plane had been shot down west of the Karun River.

According to an Iranian Armed Forces communique carried by Tehran radio, the navy sank an Iraqi gunboat on 12 May in the waters between Al-Bakr and Al-Umayyah.

Iran

A Foreign Ministry statement carried by Tehran radio warned Muslims of a new U.S. plot to return Egypt to the Arab fold. It said Egypt's return to the Arab nation would impose the Camp David agreement on the Arabs. The statement added that Egypt's involvement in the Iran-Iraq war has lent legitimacy to its efforts to reenter the Arab world -- "a legitimacy through which Iran is attacked by Egypt, Iraq and all their allies."

Jordan

The Foreign Ministry expressed grave concern over a decision by Costa Rica to transfer its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, JNA reported. The Jordanian Government has asked the Arab League secretary general to contact Arab countries in order to implement resolutions adopted at Arab conferences on this issue. Jordan also asked the Arab League to protest to Costa Rica and to point out the adverse effects of its decision on relations with Arab countries, JNA noted.

Libya

The SUDANESE NEWS AGENCY carried a report about a recent military coup attempt against Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The report claims that Brig Gen Mustafa al-Kharrubi was wounded in the attempt. Al-Qadhdhafi ordered the execution of the colonel who led the attempted coup, the report said.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 094 *14 May 1982*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Efforts Underway To Revive Saudi Peace Plan [Kuwait AL-WATAN 11 May] A 1
'Arafat Continues Inspection of Positions in South [VOP] A 2
VOP Claims Israeli Operation in South Delayed A 2
VOP Scores Eytan Statements to YEDI'OT AHARONOT A 2
Khalid al-Hasan Discusses Egypt, Palestinians [MENA] A 2
VOP Cites 'Oppressive Measures' in Egypt A 3
Arab League Urges African Pledge on Israel A 3
['UKAZ 7 May]
Chatti Discusses Activities in Morocco, Guinea [MAP] A 4

ARABIAN PENINSULA

SAUDI ARABIA

Liberian Head of State Samuel Doe Arrives C 1
Dailies Call on U.S., USSR To End Gulf War C 1

UAE

Pakistan's Ali Khan Arrives for Talks 12 May C 1
Meeting With Zayid C 2
Briefs: New Iranian Charge; UAE-Moroccan Airlink C 2

EGYPT

Meetings With U.S. on Autonomy Talks Continue D 1
Official Comments on Talks D 1
13 May Talks Conclude D 1
Muhyi ad-Din Discusses Autonomy, Arab Relations D 1
ROSE AL-YUSUF Views U.S. Position on Autonomy [10 May] D 2
AL-AHRAM Claims Israel Violating Camp David [10 May] D 3
Cairo Fears Iran-Iraq Conflict Could Broaden D 4
AL-AKHBAR Views Results of Mubarak-Qabus Talks [13 May] D 5
Israel 'Warned' of Seriousness of Aid to Iran D 5
Tabah Arbitration Preferred to Conciliation D 5
Uruguayan Foreign Minister Arrives 12 May D 6
Meets With Mubarak D 6
Holds Talks With 'Ali D 6
Official Talks Open D 6
Al-Baz Interviewed on Relations With Arabs D 7
[Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL 8 May]
NPUG's Muhyi ad-Din Views Mideast After Sinai D 8
[Kuwait AL-WATAN 4 May]
NPUG's As-Sa'id Interviewed by Bahraini Paper D 11
[AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ 9 May]
Al-Jihad State Prosecution Memorandum Released D 13

IRAQ

Senior Official Denies Cairo Visit Imminent E 1
[AL-JAZIRAH 9 May]
Kurds Express Support for Saddam Husayn E 1
Envoy Leaves for African States With Messages E 1
Armed Forces Command Issues Communiques E 2
Communique No 708 E 2
Further Details of Losses E 2
Communique No 709 E 3

JORDAN

British Foreign Office Official Arrives 12 May F 1
[JORDAN TIMES 13 May]
Meets With Prince Hasan F 1
Meets With Al-Qasim F 1
Costa Rican Embassy Move to Jerusalem Protested F 1

LEBANON

VOP Reports 'Zionist' Concentrations 14 May G 1
Nationalists' Ibrahim Warns of Israeli Invasion G 1
Armed Men, Barricades in Tripoli To Be Removed G 1
Three Killed in Clashes Near Sidon 13 May G 1

SYRIA

PRC Special Envoy Arrives in Damascus 12 May H 1
Talks Begin H 1
Khaddam Receives Lebanese Delegation 14 May H 1
Az-Zu'bi Receives U.S. Ambassador 13 May H 1
Anti-Iraqi Front on Kurdish Demonstrations H 1
ATH-THAWRAH on Al-Asad's Visit to Libya, Algeria [14 May] H 2
AL-BA'TH on Strategic Consensus Against Syria [11 May] H 2

ISRAEL

Navon Receives Italian Foreign Minister for Talks I 1
Shamir, Colombo Discuss Political, Economic Issues I 1
Economic Cooperation I 1
Shamir To Visit Italy I 2
Political Cooperation in UN I 2
Shamir on PLO, Lebanon I 3
Further Shamir Remarks on PLO I 4
Labor Party Chairman Meets Italy's Colombo I 4
Begin Outlines Stand on Lebanon to Colombo I 4
Sharon, Eytan Said Pushing for Action in North I 5
[DAVAR 13 May]
Eytan: Action Can Resolve Terrorist Problem I 5
Knesset Committee Discusses Cease-Fire Issue I 5
Labor Party Issues Statement on Security I 7
HA'ARETZ Cautions Against Impending War in North [12 May] I 7
Haig Says U.S. Ready To Implement Memorandum I 9
Shamir Calls for Direct Negotiations on Tabah I 9
IDF Widens Rafah Border Security Belt I 10
Civil Administration Head May Be Replaced I 10
[HA'ARETZ 13 May]
Union Expresses Support I 10
Sharon, Milson To Discuss Jordan Bridges Issues I 10

Settlements Will Not Prevent 'Self-Determination' I 11
[POST 14 May]
Ministry Plans Industrial Zones for West Bank I 11
[HATZOFE 13 May]
Military Government Expropriates W. Bank land I 11
['AL HAMISHMAR 13 May]
Eight Bethlehem University Students Arrested I 11
Bi'r Zayt University Protests 'Harassment' I 12
HARETZ on Advantages of Unilateral Autonomy [13 May] I 12
Public Divided Over Druze ID Card Problem I 13
[HA'ARETZ 13 May]
Attorney General Rules Druze Travel Ban Illegal I 14
[POST 13 May]
Ehrlich Says Druze ID Card Not Negotiable I 14
Some Council of Europe Delegates Avoid Jerusalem I 15
Aviation Unions To Close Air Routes 21, 22 May I 15
Authors Claim IDF Developing Cruise Missile I 15
[HA'ARETZ 12 May]

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

UN Council on Namibia Adopts Declaration [Dar es Salaam] P 1
Senegal President Closes OMVS Session 12 May [Bamako] P 1
Final Communique [Bamako] P 2
CEPGL Leaders Hold 'Special Summit' in Kigali [AFP] P 3

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Reports on Greek Prime Minister's Visit Q 1
Papandreou Press Conference Q 1
13 May Departure Q 1
Joint Communique Q 2
'Leftwing' Conference on Mediterranean Ends [AFP] Q 3

MAURITANIA

Haydala Receives Polisario Emissary 13 May Q 4

SUDAN

At-Tayyib Presides Over Security Council Meeting Q 4
Military Coup Attempt in Libya Reported Q 4
Assembly Speaker Receives Libyan Oppositionist Q 5
Iraqi Envoy Arrives, Delivers Husayn Message Q 5

TUNISIA

Press Statement Issued on Tunisian-Turkish Talks Q 5

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

Moi Discusses African sssues With Sudan Leader R 1
Moi Receives SWAPO Leader Sam Nujoma R 1

UGANDA

Government Orders More Than 200 People Detained [Nairobi] R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

FAN Denies Firing on OAU Peace Forces 13 May [AFP] S 1

GABON

Saudi Prince Ends Visit, Signs Agreements S 1

ZAIRE

AZAP Reports Decision To Renounce U.S. Aid [AFP] S 1
Executive Bureau Cuts Party Allowances 13 May S 2

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Akata-Pore Warns of Antirevolutionary Leaflets T 1
Malian Delegation Arrives With Traore Message T 1

SIERRA LEONE

President Stevens Announces New Cabinet T 1

UPPER VOLTA

Saudi Prince Arrives in Ouagadougou 13 May T 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Party Supports Solidarity Conference on Africa U 1
Lucio Lara Denounces South African Aggression U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Receives Czechoslovak Official 13 May U 1

NAMIBIA

Official Urges Election 'With or Without SWAPO' U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Public Figures React to Council Recommendations U 2
Kwa-Zulu Chief Minister U 2

EFFORTS UNDERWAY TO REVIVE SAUDI PEACE PLAN

PM131105 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 11 May 82 pp 1, 13

[Unattributed "Exclusive Report"]

[Text] Beirut -- Reliable Arab sources have confirmed to AL-WATAN that extensive Arab contacts aimed at reviving Prince Fahd's plan for a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict are now underway.

The sources say that King Husayn of Jordan may visit the United States soon to sound out the White House on this matter and to try to obtain a guarantee of U.S. support, since the Egyptian-Israeli autonomy negotiations have faltered as a result of the Palestinian people's uprisings in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, which have also resulted in a decline in the influence and role of the Palestinian moderates and the "village leagues." Israel has failed to persuade the West Bank and Gaza Palestinians to accept the "village leagues" as an acceptable substitute for the PLO in any possible negotiations with the Israeli side, especially the Israeli Labor Party or a coalition of the Labor Party and Likud.

The same sources spoke of Arab official political visits now in progress involving Rabat, Riyadh, Khartoum, Amman, Baghdad, Muscat and Cairo. The aim of these visits is to speed up the announcement of the restoration of normal relations with Husni Mubarak's regime as a prelude to obtaining the Egyptian regime's acceptance of and support for the Saudi plan.

Reliable Jordanian sources have disclosed that as a result of these visits the final touches have been put to a draft resolution confirming the collective Arab adoption of Prince Fahd's plan as well as support for Jordan in any future negotiations with the Israeli and U.S. sides aimed at modifying the Camp David agreements, if not replacing them with the Prince Fahd plan.

The same sources say a meeting was held recently in Rabat by Jordanian, Moroccan and U.S. representatives for this purpose, and during the meeting it was agreed to continue the efforts to form an Arab alliance capable of bringing pressure to bear on Israel, with U.S. support, to make it agree to a lasting political settlement in the region based on Prince Fahd's plan and the Camp David agreements, by encouraging disagreement between the ruling Likud coalition and the Labor party led by Shim'on Peres who is considered more in harmony with U.S. policy and who is the man most likely to win the elections and succeed Begin. There is currently talk in Israel about bringing forward the date of the elections.

The sources recall the Moroccan prime minister's recent tour of the Arab Gulf states to solicit Gulf support for the plan.

The Jordanian sources further say the present state of the Steadfast and Confrontation Front, Syria's preoccupation with domestic problems, U.S. pressure on Libya in the oil sector and through military exercises near Libyan borders, and finally the Oman-PDRY dispute -- all these factors make this course possible.

'ARAFAT CONTINUES INSPECTION OF POSITIONS IN SOUTH

NC131132 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1015 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] To forestall any eventualities and confront the dimensions and objectives of the Zionist aggression, Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] continued his inspection tour of the joint forces positions for the second day. During the tour, the brother commander in chief met with the joint forces commander and officers and commanders of the positions and the militia. He discussed the possibility of confrontation with the enemy in light of available preliminary reports. He gave specific orders to the military commands, unit commanders in the main axes in the south and in the coastal strip up to Beirut.

VOP CLAIMS ISRAELI OPERATION IN SOUTH DELAYED

NC131129 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1015 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Sources of the joint forces' command have indicated the Zionist aggression is expected at any time. Quoting military sources in the joint forces, the Lebanese news agency says the reason for the delay of the Israeli military operation so far is the Zionist leaders' fear of the Palestinian response and the artillery and rocket shelling to which camps and settlements in occupied northern Palestine may be subjected. This is in addition to the time the wide-scale Zionist operation may possibly require. This worries the Israeli commanders as Washington wants it to be a blitzkrieg operation to foil Arab and international reaction.

VOP SCORES EYTAN STATEMENTS TO YEDI'OT AHARONOT

NC141137 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1015 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Gen Rafa'el Eytan, chief of staff of the enemy's army, has confirmed he has given orders to deploy huge military forces in the northern part of occupied Palestine. He said the so-called problem of the Palestinian presence in Lebanon can only be resolved by military action.

This statement, published in YEDI'OT AHARONOT today, confirms the aggressive intentions of the enemy leaders to launch a wide-scale attack against Lebanese territory. The enemy's threats are now being voiced in public statements. This constitutes a new escalation in the arrogant Zionist policy aimed at imposing the Zionist concept of the cease-fire in southern Lebanon and at generalizing this concept to include all the fronts and the occupied homeland. However, such Israeli statements and threats -- which were made feverishly and publicly in the past -- will not affect the Lebanese-Palestinian national decision to always be prepared to confront any aggression nor will it affect the determination to inflict the heaviest possible losses to the ranks of the aggressors. As in the past, these threats will not affect in the future our revolutionaries' continuation of their legitimate military operations against the occupation inside the occupied homeland and across other Arab fronts.

KHALID AL-HASAN DISCUSSES EGYPT, PALESTINIANS

NC132146 Cairo MENA in English 2054 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Paris, 13 May (MENA) -- Khalid al-Hasan, one of the conspicuous leaders of Fatah and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Palestine National Council, said today that President Husni Mubarak will stand always for the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people.

He said that this would narrow the gap between Egypt, the Palestinians and the Arabs and will help Egypt to exercise its leadership in the Middle East in the future.

Al-Hasan further said, in a press conference held by the French diplomatic press association in Paris, "We have observed that President Mubarak refused to sign anything on behalf of the Palestinians, and has spoken of the right for self-determination for the Palestinian people, which Menahem Begin considered a violation of Camp Daivd".

In reply to a question on the restoration of relations between Egypt and the Arab world and on whether the resistance condition [demands] the severance of relations between Egypt and Israel, Al-Hasan said, "The history of our struggle in the past fifteen years affirms that we are not day dreamers. We know it is not easy for Egypt to adopt its former role directly after April 25, and we do not believe that it could be done in the near future."

He expressed conviction that the permanent Israeli violation of Camp David will eventually make the international community and West Europe reconsider the whole issue. He expressed hope that this would lead to a peaceful solution based on justice.

VOP CITES 'OPPRESSIVE MEASURES' IN EGYPT

NC131322 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1245 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] In Cairo, the newspaper AT-TAQADDUM, organ of the National Progressive Union Group, has reported the Egyptian authorities are continuing their oppressive measures against Egyptian nationalist personages opposed to Camp David. The paper said that several members of the General Secretariat of the party Central Committee were recently detained at Cairo International Airport and were subjected to a humiliating search and some manuscripts, letters and books were seized.

ARAB LEAGUE URGES AFRICAN PLEDGE ON ISRAEL

PM131531 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 7 May 82 p 1

[Mudammad Krishan report]

[Text] Tunis -- 'UKAZ has learned from well-informed sources close to the Arab League that Senegalese President Abdou Diouf has explicitly told Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi the Arab League should intervene to settle the question of Polisario membership in the OAU. This request was made during Klibi's visit to Dakar 12-15 April.

'UKAZ has also learned Kilbi in turn suggested to the Senegalese president that African states issue an African political document, signed by African states, promising not to restore diplomatic relations with Israel as long as it continues to occupy Arab territory, and not before an independent Palestinian state is established.

The sources say it appears Klibi wants Senegal to play a leading role in Arab-African solidarity.

Last night, Senegal again declared it has no intention of restoring relations with Israel, despite Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai. Senegalese Information Minister Djibo Ka told a press conference in Dakar Senegal's position will not change as long as Israel occupies Arab territory.

Arab Laeague sources say Arab states are expected to increase their aid to Senegal which in 1981 amounted to $410 million. Klibi has urged Arab states to raise their diplomatic representation in Dakar to the highest level.

It should be recalled the Arab states completely suspended their aid to Zaire after President Mobutu's pro-Israeli statements in Washington in December calling for the restoration of diplomatic relations with Tel Aviv. African states broke their diplomatic relations with Israel after the 1973 war. Arab states decided to stop bilateral and collective financial cooperation with Zaire as of 1 January 1982.

'UKAZ has learned from the same sources that if Zaire does not pay its debts to Arab states, which amount to $450 million, the Arab establishments concerned will take a different stand.

CHATTI DISCUSSES ACTIVITIES IN MOROCCO, GUINEA

LD121404 Rabat MAP in English 1217 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Casablanca, 12 May (MAP) -- Mr Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), left here (?today for) Jidda.

Mr Chatti, who had participated in the works of the constitutive conference of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) and in the works of the sixth session of the Jerusalem Committee recently held in Fes, (Morocco), had left Monday for Conakry, where he briefed Guinean President Haj Ahmed Sekou Toure on the results of the Jerusalem Committee works on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. Mr Sekou Toure is head of the "OIC" Islamic good-will mission seeking to put an end to the war between the two Muslim countries.

Before leaving for Jidda, Mr Chatti expressed satisfaction at creation of the ISESCO and underlined the role it could play in spreading Islamic sciences and education.

Mr Chatti also participated in the works of the Jerusalem Fund, whose [words indistinct], he precised, is to reinforce Arab and Islamic support to the Palestinian resistance, inside the occupied town of Jerusalem.

Speaking of the works of the Jerusalem Committee headed by King Hassan II of Morocco, Mr Chatti recalled respect [as received]. The guiding address made by the monarch, which, added Mr Chatti, was a source of inspiration and the spinal cord of the committee's works.

On the twinning of Jerusalem with Fes, Mr Chatti said it complied with the At-Ta'if Islamic summit, which advocated the twinning of all Islamic towns with Jerusalem, to prove to the whole world "our determination to liberate Jerusalem and the occupied Arab territories."

Mr Chatti also recalled that a commission of Muslim experts was entrusted with elaborating the charter of Muslims' rights. This document, he added, will be submitted to Islamic foreign ministers' conference to be held in 1983 in Niamey, Niger.

Speaking of his mission to Conakry, Mr Chatti said he briefed President Sekou Toure on the works of the Jerusalem Committee on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, adding that he seized the opportunity to congratulate him for his reelection as president of the Guinean People's Revolutionary Republic.

Earlier Tuesday, Mr Chatti held a working session with Mr M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan state minister for foreign affairs. The two sides evoked Islamic efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, following the appeal made in this sense by the Jerusalem Committee, and in the light of Mr Chatti's visit to Conakry. The two parties also examined questions [words indistinct] to the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Jerusalem Committee.

SAUDI ARABIA

LIBERIAN HEAD OF STATE SAMUEL DOE ARRIVES

LD132234 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2132 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Jidda, 13 May (SPA) -- Samuel K. Doe, Liberian head of state, arrived in Jidda tonight. He is on his way home from South Korea. He was met at the airport by 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Sudayri, district administrative officer of Jidda; Gen Mansur ash-Shu'aybi, military commander of the western region; Muhammad Nazir, deputy chief of royal protocol; and a number of other officials.

DAILIES CALL ON U.S., USSR TO END GULF WAR

GF131200 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1010 GMT 13 May 82

[Excerpt] Manama, 13 May (WAKH) -- The newspaper AR-RIYAD comments in an editorial on the neglect of the United States and the Soviet Union in not ending the Iraqi-Iranian war, which serves to ensure their interests. The newspaper affirms that the Soviet Union sees that prolonging the war will lead to the collapse of the ayatollahs' regime and the resources and capabilities of the Iranian people, which would pave the way for the communist Tudeh Party to come to power.

The newspaper points out that the United States works to perpetuate the war with the aim of achieving a list of strategic and political goals within the balance of power game in the region, which would favor the Zionist entity and consequently U.S. interests in the region. The newspaper says the United States views an Iraqi victory over Iran as a loss for the United States which would weaken the U.S. ally in the region, the Zionist entity.

The newspaper AR-RIYAD writes the Iranian hostility can be compared to the Zionist hostility, aiming at achieving political and geographic goals at the expense of the Arab nation.

The newspaper AL-JAZIRAH in an editorial expresses astonishment at the United Nations and the United States for asking only the PLO to exercise self-control at a time when Israel is planning an imminent aggression in southern Lebanon in order to instigate Lebanese public opinion against the Palestinian presence throughout Lebanon. The newspaper writes the current cease-fire in southern Lebanon, which was established last July and which the United Nations and the United States as well as the Lebanese and Palestinians are anxious to maintain, is threatened by nobody but the Israelis.

The newspaper AL-JAZIRAH calls on the United Nations and the United States to pressure only Israel and coerce it into giving up its hostile intentions and flagrant intent to launch a new military aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinians within the Lebanese territories. The newspaper says nobody will blame or hold the PLO responsible for the flareup of new fighting in the region just because the PLO is ready to confront an imminent Zionist aggression.

UAE

PAKISTAN'S ALI KHAN ARRIVES FOR TALKS 12 MAY

GF131200 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] An official round of talks between the UAE and Pakistan was held at the Foreign Ministry today.

The UAE side was led by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Rashid 'Abdallah and the Pakistani side by Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan. The two sides discussed bilateral relations, particularly in the economic field. During the session Rashid 'Abdallah emphasized the intention to strengthen and develop bilateral relations in view of the special relations that link the two countries.

On the political level the two sides reviewed the situation in the Middle East and the Gulf. The Pakistani minister informed Rashid 'Abdallah of the details of the resolutions of the Jerusalem Committee meeting held in Morocco recently, in view of the fact that Pakistan is a member of the Jerusalem Committee's coordination committee.

During the session the two sides stressed the need to support the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people's legitimate rights of self-determination and to establish an independent state on their national soil, and also to support the measures that will be taken by the Jerusalem Committee, particularly on the information level in the United States and elsewhere.

The two sides affirmed their support for the efforts being made to end the Iraqi-Iranian war and stressed the need to keep the region free of superpower conflicts. The Pakistani foreign minister arrived in the UAE on 12 May on a 2-day visit on another leg of his tour of area countries.

Meeting With Zayid

GF131140 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan has received a message from Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq on current international developments, regional issues of mutual interest, and ways of strengthening and developing bilateral relations. The message was conveyed by Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan when President Zayid received him at Al-Khaznah resthouse today. Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the president's office; Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Amir Gulistan Janjua, the Pakistani ambassador to the UAE, attended.

In a statement after the meeting, the Pakistani foreign minister said they had discussed the two countries' views on the Middle East crisis and efforts being made to resolve it. The discussion was within the framework of consultations between the UAE and Pakistani presidents to serve the interests of the Arab and Muslim nation.

BRIEFS

NEW IRANIAN CHARGE -- The ruler of 'Ajman Shaykh Humud ibn Rashid an-Nu'aymi this morning received the new Iranian charge d'affaires in the UAE, Abolhasan Ja'fari. The Iranian charge was also received by the ruler of Umm al-Qaywayn, Shaykh Rashid ibn Ahmad al-Mu'alla. [Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 12 May 82 GF]

UAE-MOROCCAN AIRLINK -- An agreement was signed today linking the UAE and Morocco by direct flights. The agreement was signed by UAE Communications Minister Muhammad Sa'id al-Mulla and Moroccan Transportation Minister Mansouri Benali. Moroccan planes will make three flights between the two countries a week. [Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 May 82 GF]

MEETINGS WITH U.S. ON AUTONOMY TALKS CONTINUE

Official Comments on Talks

NC131032 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] The Egyptian and U.S. sides at the autonomy negotiations held a session of talks before noon today. The Egyptian side to the talks was headed by Ambassador ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid, Foreign Ministry under secretary, and the U.S. side by Mr Richard Fairbanks, representative of the U.S. secretary of state at the negotiations.

Ambassador al-Hamid made a statement to the radio correspondent, saying: The Egyptian-U.S. talks [word indistinct] a review of the achievements during the previous phase of the autonomy talks and the obstacles barring the emergence of full Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza. He added that the discussion will also deal with the powers and jurisdictions the Palestinian authority will enjoy in the (?coming) transition period. Furthermore, the discussion will touch on the U.S. proposals made by the U.S. secretary during his talks in Cairo last January.

13 May Talks Conclude

NC132104 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, will meet tomorrow with Mr Fairbanks, personal representative of the U.S. secretary of state, to complete discussion of the subjects related to the autonomy negotiations.

The meetings between the Egyptian and U.S. sides concluded at 2100. Ambassador Ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid, Foreign Ministry undersecretary, said they discussed the means of pushing forward the negotiations on the transition stage and the alternatives available in this regard. It was agreed to continue the Egyptian and U.S. contacts and to exchange opinions at the bilateral level.

The Egyptian side, through these talks, renewed its affirmation of the importance of implementing procedures for building trust during the transitional stage so there would be an incentive for the Palestinians to participate.

MUHYI AD-DIN DISCUSSES AUTONOMY, ARAB RELATIONS

NC132141 Cairo MENA in English 1825 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Riyadh, 13 May (MENA) -- Egyptian Premier Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din was quoted here today as emphasising that Egypt abides by the agreements it signs, and by the peace line, particularly regarding the realisation of a comprehensive Mideast peace and the restoration of the Palestinian peoples rights.

Interviewed by 'UKAZ newspaper, Dr Muhyi ad-Din underlined that the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people is a key issue among all the Middle East causes. Recalling Egypt's sacrifices over four long wars which amounted to 50,000 martyrs and 100,000 million Egyptian pounds, Dr Muhyi ad-Din stressed that Egypt believes that the issue of Palestine is one of a people defending its own land and its existence.

About the Palestinian autonomy negotiations, Dr Muyhi ad-Din said that Egypt's plan is not to take the initiative off the hands of the Palestinians, but rather to place them at the beginning of a genuine road where they could take up their own cause.

Egypt hopes to reach a step that would be justly satisfactory to her and that could be the beginning for a complete self-rule for the Palestinians.

He denied reports that there had been any contacts between Egypt and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, underscoring that Egypt could never approve anything unacceptable to the Palestinian people themselves.

About reports speculating a possible Egyptian reassessment of its relations with the Arabs Dr Muhyi ad-Din said that Egypt, which is an integral part of the Arab nation, has special ties with the Sudan, Somalia and Oman. However, Egypt is optimistic about the future, though it has no specific cards to play in this connection, he added. Egyptian-Arab relations are proceeding normally, when it comes to the exchange of manpower, tourism and investments, he said, adding that such relations are bound to increase.

About investment projects carried out in Egypt, the prime minister said that there were lists of enterprises that could be implemented at once whether by Arab investors alone, or jointly with Egyptians. Asked whether Egypt would welcome Arab entrepreneurs' contribution to the reconstruction of Sinai Peninsula, Dr Muhyi ad-Din said: "We want to keep Sinai purely Egyptian". Elaborating, he pointed out that the decision was made on account of Sinai's special conditions which necessitated paying it special interest. Sinai is rich in oil and minerals besides its tourist advantages, he added.

ROSE AL-YUSUF VIEWS U.S. POSITION ON AUTONOMY

PM131347 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic 10 May 82 p 18

[Ibrahim 'Izzat article: "Washington's Position on Jerusalem Has Not Changed"]

[Text] The next step after the completion of Israel's total withdrawal from the Sinai is intensifying the tripartite -- Egyptian-U.S.-Israeli -- action in order to reach an agreement on the "principles" of autonomy for the Palestinian people on the West Bank and in the Gaza sector.

ROSE AL-YUSUF has learned Egypt informed both the United States and Israel it will not sign any "agreement of principles" unacceptable to the Palestinian people but will sign an agreement ending the Israeli military rule in the occupied territories. This is a firm Egyptian policy not subject to change or alteration, exactly like Egypt's firm policy toward the two frameworks for a comprehensive solution in the Middle East as in the Camp David accords and its policy toward the full implementation of all the provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Information available to ROSE AL-YUSUF states:

1. After the withdrawal from the Sinai President Reagan's administration has begun revising U.S. policy in the Middle East. The fact is until Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai, the Reagan administration's policy was an extension of President Jimmy Carter's policy. The U.S. administration's only concern was the implementation of Israeli withdrawal in accordance with Camp David and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

2. Despite current reports in Washington and Tel Aviv that a tripartite Eygptian-U.S.-Israeli meeting similar to the Camp David meetings will be held, information available to ROSE AL-YUSUF confirms no summit meetings will be held before the meetings of the ministerial committee which President Reagan's envoy Richard Fairbanks will attend.

3. In the next few weeks President Reagan's envoy, Richard Fairbanks, will visit Cairo and Tel Aviv in order to make arrangements for the ministerial committee meeting in order to discuss the question of autonomy for the Palestinian people.

One of the secrets ROSE AL-YUSUF obtained is that the United States supported Egypt in its request for holding the meetings of the ministerial committee for autonomy talks in Washington or in any other capital because Egypt rejects the holding of such meetings in Jerusalem.

ROSE AL-YUSUF can confirm the U.S. administration informed Menahem Begin that the U.S. position regarding the city of Jerusalem remains unchanged; it does not recognize Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem and the U.S. Embassy is still located in Tel Aviv.

What is the present U.S. thinking with regard to the Middle East?

First, there is a strong belief in the need to reach as quickly as possible an agreement on principles for autonomy for the Palestinian people on the West Bank and in the Gaza sector acceptable not only to the participating parties but also to the Saudi Arabian kingdom and the majority of the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza.

Second, ther is opposition to any Israeli move vis-a-vis the West Bank and Gaza that may jeopardize U.S. efforts to reach a comprehensive and final solution to the problem. There is particular opposition to Israeli plans that aim at:

1. Imposing autonomy on the basis of an Israeli fait accompli.
2. The gradual annexation of the West Bank and Gaza by gradually imposing Israeli laws on the Palestinian people.
3. The immediate annexation of the West Bank and Gaza as happened in the case of the Golan Heights.

Third, the U.S. thinking is based on the Camp David accords that are considered the framework within which the parties concerned, particularly the United States, will move toward reaching a comprehensive solution for the Middle East problem.

Fourth, in addition to adhering to the Camp David principles the new U.S. strategy revolves on three axes, which are: The strategic relations with Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the rest of the six Gulf states on the one hand and Israel on the other; and the establishment of closer relations with Sudan, Somalia, Morocco and Jordan.

The key to all this, according to U.S. sources close to the White House and to U.S. policymakers, is the U.S. success in reaching an agreement of principles regarding autonomy that will be acceptable to the Palestinian people, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the rest of the United States' friends in the area.

AL-AHRAM CLAIMS ISRAEL VIOLATING CAMP DAVID

PM131451 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 10 May 82 p 16

[Ahmad Baha' ad-Din "Diary" column]

[Text] Menahem Begin's statement that he will resume the autonomy talks only in Jerusalem -- "the unified and eternal capital" -- of Israel is strange indeed. Since the 1948 truce and up to its attack in 1967, Israel had been accustomed to not respecting any agreement it had signed with any Arab country. It seems it is now preparing to violate the Camp David agreements. It had shown such an inclination in the critical weeks before the withdrawal [from the Sinai] but apparently it will continue to do so.

I hope some Egyptian official quarters -- such as the Foreign Ministry -- and unofficial quarters -- such as the Center of Research -- will keep a record of Israel's successive violations of Camp David because this will be an "important dossier" which one day we will need. No incident in this regard should be left unrecorded and not brought to the world's attention.

Camp David does not provide for the Egyptian Government's recognition of the annexation of Jerusalem. It is strange therefore that Menahem Begin should ask from the Egyptian head of state what he did not dare to ask from the French head of state and which no state has accepted.

Begin's statement is a violation of the Camp David agreement he signed with the Egyptian Government. This should be placed on record not as an ordinary statement but as a "violation of the agreement" and an incitement for his people and party to commit such a violation. This is because they [the Israelis] have fabricated and will fabricate many accusations against the Egyptian Government violating Camp David.

Perhaps by his statement he wants to cancel the autonomy talks, which is the opposite of what he pretends politically. Personally. I have no hope Begin will accept even what he himself signed regarding the autonomy. Nevertheless, this should not prevent placing it on record -- that by putting impossible conditions for the negotiations he is in fact showing his desire not to negotiate at all.

We need add nothing to what Abba Eban said in a recent article: "Begin's problem is that he signed agreements that are quite contrary to the program of the Herut Party, which he leads, and the Likud bloc. However, by signing them he burned his bridges and has no choice but to swim for it. If he tries to return to the shores he has already abandoned, a catastrophe will occur."

CAIRO FEARS IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT COULD BROADEN

NC121606 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 May 82

['Abd al-'Azim Hammad commentary: "The Iraqi-Iranian War, Between the Professed Aims of Baghdad and Tehran"]

[Text] In yesterday's issue, the Iraqi newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH said that in its war with Iran, Iraq did not aim to seize Iranian territory but to deter the Iranian threat to Iraq and the Gulf states, at destroying the Iranian war machine and at protecting the Iraqi economic installations near its international border.

The Iraqi Embassy in London issued an official statement in this regard last month. When the statement was issued, observers saw in it a modification of Iraqi aims in the war that is consistent with the development of fighting in recent months. This modification was necessary so the Iraqi stand would be consistent with the changes that have occurred in the balance of military power. The Iraqi side has indeed shown a great amount of flexibility in its conditions for ending the war and achieving a peaceful settlement. Despite this, Iran is continuing to adhere to an adamant stand, refusing to enter into any contacts or negotiations to end the war.

It is known that Tehran is demanding the withdrawal of Iraqi forces to the prewar border. Despite the fact Baghdad considers the international border in the Shatt al-'Arab area to have been imposed by the former regime of the shah as a price for stopping his funding of the Kurdish rebellion in northern Iraq, the war could have been ended and the dispute over the Shatt al-'Arab could have been settled through recognized, peaceful means, such as negotiations, conciliation arbitration or recourse to international judicial bodies. This would have been possible only if the Iranian side had shown a certain amount of flexibility commensurate with its declared aim in the war, namely, to push the Iraqi forces back beyond the international border.

Some observers, however, have expressed apprehensions Iran really means what top Tehran officials have declared on more than one occasion -- that the Iranian Army will not stop fighting until the present regime in Baghdad collapses. This condition points to the possibility of Iranian forces entering Iraqi territory, which could be a prelude to undermine stability throughout the Gulf.

It is true that Iranian Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi yesterday declared his country is not a warmonger in the Gulf. This declaration, however, was made to evade giving a direct answer to a question about the possibility of Iranian forces entering the territories of Iraq and other Gulf states.

If Iranian officials believe such a development, should it occur, would constitute a victory for them, they would be committing a gross mistake in their political calculations and in their view of the future, because such a development would only lead to triggering an Arab-Iranian conflict instead of the current Iraqi-Iranian conflict. The Arab and Islamic area can do without all this in view of the backwardness, poverty and foreign ambitions that preoccupy it.

AL-AKHBAR VIEWS RESULTS OF MUBARAK-QABUS TALKS

NC130756 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 13 May 82

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] In an article today, AL-AKHBAR affirms that all states are reassured about the results of the talks Sultan Qabus had in Cairo. This reassurance, the paper adds, has been boosted by Sultan Qabus' trip from Cairo to Jordan, although this visit was not in the Sultan's itinerary.

Political circles have interpreted this trip as meaning Sultan Qabus is the bearer of a certain viewpoint on Arab solidarity and the restoration of Egyptian-Arab relations, and Sultan Qabus and President Husni Mubarak had fully agreed on this viewpoint. Therefore, it can be said the results Sultan Qabus' discussions are expected to yield will be realistic and will produce efforts within the next few days.

The paper explains the Mubarak-Qabus talks touched on all matters and issues considered as the source of conflicts and disputes in the inter-Arab situation. AL-AKHBAR adds these talks touched on the Palestinian people's rights as well as on the Iraqi-Iranian war and its increasing dangers. The paper says the talks centered particularly on the convergence of foreign interests on the Gulf area and the cooperation to be effected with the GCC in the execution of the plans formulated under the council's program. AL-AKHBAR then says the topics discussed were topped by [the need for] eliminating the factors tending to exacerbate differences and foster disarray in ranks.

ISRAEL 'WARNED' OF SERIOUSNESS OF AID TO IRAN

NC132237 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2035 GMT 13 May 82

[Excerpt] Washington, 13 May (MENA) -- Egyptian Ambassador in Washington Ashraf Ghurbal met today with Lawrence Eagleburger, assistant secretary of state for political affairs. After the meeting, the Egyptian ambassador said they discussed the general situation in the Middle East, focusing on the Iraqi-Iranian war and its effect on the Gulf and the Middle East in general. They also discussed the situation in southern Lebanon and exchanged views on the prospects of resuming the autonomy talks.

At a meeting at the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, which specializes in political affairs, the Egyptian ambassador said Egypt has warned Israel of the seriousness of the aid it is giving to Iran and its effect on the Middle East states, particularly the Gulf area.

TABAH ARBITRATION PREFERRED TO CONCILIATION

NC131639 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1545 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 13 May (MENA) -- Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said the message he received today from Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is in reply to the message he sent him last week on resolving the technical dispute over the demarcation of the border in the Tabah area. 'Ali said the procedures for discussing Article 7 of the peace treaty and for resolving this dispute are expected to begin in the next few days.

MENA has learned that a technical and legal meeting between the Egyptian and Israeli sides will be held in the next few days to discuss the implementation of Article 7. It should be recalled Article 7 stipulates three methods for resolving disputes: by negotiations, a method which has been exhausted; by conciliation; and by arbitration. Egypt wants to resort to arbitration, which is binding, while Israel wants to try conciliation first.

MENA has also learned this legal meeting has nothing to do with the other meeting which will be held at the level of liaison officers in Ismailia from 16 to 18 May to discuss the security arrangements and the responsibilities of the multinational force in Tabah until this dispute is settled.

URUGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 12 MAY

Meets With Mubarak

NC131413 Cairo MENA in English 0910 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 13 May (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak received this morning Foreign Minister of Uruguay, Estanislao Valdes Otero who is currently visiting here. Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and First Foreign Undersecretary and Director of the President's Office Dr Usamah al-Baz attended the meeting.

Otero arrived here yesterday on a four-day visit to Egypt.

Holds Talks With 'Ali

NC131350 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1315 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 13 May (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today met with Uruguayan Foreign Minister Dr Estanislao Valdes Otero and discussed the latest developments in the Middle East, the peace efforts and the status of the multinational peacekeeping force [in the Sinai] to which Uruguay has contributed forces.

The two men also discussed bilateral relations and agreed to strengthen these relations in all fields. They also discussed the overall situation in the South Atlantic in light of the Falkland Islands crisis, since Uruguay is one of the Latin American states in that region.

Official Talks Open

NC131404 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 13 May (MENA) -- Official talks between Egypt and Uruguay were held today under Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali and Uruguayan Foreign Minister, Dr Estanislao Valdes Otero.

Following the talks, Dr Ghali said he and the Uruguyan foreign minister reviewed various international developments, especially in the Middle East, peace efforts and the multinational force [in the Sinai]. Dr Ghali noted Uruguay was among the first Latin American states to agree to participate in this force, adding that he expressed Egypt's appreciation and gratitude for this participation.

Dr Ghali said the talks mainly centered on the current crisis between Argentina and Britain over the Falkland Islands. The talks also dealt with the means for strengthening cooperation between Egypt and Uruguay, particularly in the economic, trade and cultural fields. A cooperation agreement on tourism is expected to be signed on Saturday. A joint statement will also be issued at the end of the Uruguayan foreign minister's visit to Egypt.

AL-BAZ INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH ARABS

JN091251 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 8 May 82 p 33

[Text] Cairo -- How can relations be restored between Egypt and other Arab countries? This is the question being discussed in Cairo and many other Arab capitals. This question has led to others, such as: How can Cairo restore relations with the Arabs, after having regained the Sinai, while wishing to keep its relations with Israel? Will the Arabs restore relations with Cairo while the latter stresses it will remain committed to the Camp David accords that were the cause for the severing of relations between Egypt and the Arab countries?

Dr Usamah al-Baz, Egyptian Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of President Husni Mubarak's Office for Political Affairs, known in Cairo as President Mubarak's closest adviser, has told AL-MUSTAQBAL: There are signs and indications that an increasing number of countries, institutions and individuals in the Arab homeland are convinced of the soundness of the political course Egypt has adopted on the peace process, and the continuation of this course. We have received letters, cables and envoys reaffirming this. From this premise, Egyptian-Arab relations may improve. We take great care in stressing we do not set a condition that the Arab brothers adopt the same course Egypt has followed, despite the fact we encourage it. These indications also do not mean definite official measures concerning the resumption of Egyptian-Arab relations on the official level will be taken. This is not the intention now and it is not under discussion.

Dr al-Baz added: There are, however, many steps that can be taken toward a resumption of relations on the nonofficial level. There can be steps that may compensate for the return of relations between us and our Arab brothers on the official level. Steps could be initiated for restoring nonofficial relations at the professional and trade union levels. Popular organizations, trade unions and the press can play a role in this respect. An improvement in economic relations between us and our Arab brothers can also take place on the nonofficial level, while taking into consideration that economic relations should not be viewed in light of the previous prevailing concept: That there are those who pay those who are in need. Official economic relations can also improve in certain areas.

This is a sound course as long as we realize and feel that we, as an Arab homeland, share the same fate and interests. If we start on this road and continue to improve the atmosphere of relations between us and our Arab brothers through nonofficial ways, then the official resumption of relations with the Arab countries will crown these developments and not precede them.

Asked how this could be achieved while Cairo maintains relations with Tel Aviv, Dr al-Baz said: We have stressed more than once that our relations with any party will not be at the expanse of the other party. When Egypt initiated the peace process it had not done so at the expense of the Arabs. We say Egypt's relations with the Arabs are fateful ones, strategic and permanent and not transient. We call on the Arab parties concerned to move because it is not in the Arabs' interest that the Arab stand remain stagnant. Dr al-Baz added: The improvement of relations between Egypt and the Arab states would not lead to a deterioration in its relations with Israel. On the contrary, this should support the peace process. The improvement of Egyptian-Arab relations means a larger number of Arab countries would find it easier to accept the idea of peace and to accept an Egyptian role within this framework for a more comprehensive peace framework.

Asked whether any new initiatives for a peaceful settlement in the region were expected during the new stage that could possibly be accepted by Egypt and the Arabs, Dr al-Baz replied: There are no signs or indications on the horizon of any new initiatives for peace. The world is not in a state of expectation.

It is waiting to see what the results of a unified Arab stand could be, if one exists, on the peace issue with Israel. The world is watching the events in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and what the Palestinians there are doing. They are waiting to see what will happen when the autonomy talks with Israel resume. All are waiting and in a state of preoccupation. That's why there seem to be no new initiatives on the horizon, whether by countries in the region or by European countries. These countries do not intend to submit any initiative in the near future. The same applies to the big powers. We know contacts and negotiations taking place between the two big powers do not deal in depth with the Middle East issue but deal with other issues.

Asked about statements made to AL-MUSTAQBAL by a ranking Egyptian official on major changes expected to take place in Egypt in September, and in September in particular, Dr Al-Baz replied: I do not know the purpose of all this. I would like to say however, we have reiterated there is no intention to carry out immediate and comprehensive changes in the wake of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai. The changes in Egypt will be calculated to achieve a balance between entrenching stability and progress. There is a trend to reassess all our steps. This will be a permanent process. There are also trends to introduce the necessary changes on the national course. There is, however, no trend to carry out immediate and comprehensive changes.

NPUG'S MUHYI AD-DIN VIEWS MIDEAST AFTER SINAI

PM100933 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 4 May 82 p 11

[Sulayman Fulayhan intervew with Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, leader of the Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG] -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: There are diverse speculations regarding the stage of post-Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai and different views on unspecified changes in Egypt's domestic, Arab and foreign policies. Do you expect any change in this policy and how do you view the coming stage?

Answer: I believe change is bound to occur sooner or later because the incidents that preceded 6 October 1981 and ended with the reviewing stand incident [assassination of As-Sadat] were an expression of an all-encompassing crisis in As-Sadat's regime that produced some kind of violence and sectarian sedition; the president of the republic at that time was in a state of confrontation with all the political forces, from the extreme right to the extreme left. This is in addition to the stifling economic crises Egypt suffered from and whose existence the new president admits publicly.

This all-encompassing crisis was in my view the inevitable result of Egypt's foreign policy during the period in question, a policy that became entangled with U.S. policy. For, after being a leader in the Nonaligned Movement and the leader of the Arab world, Egypt became estranged from the Arab and Islamic world. Its position in the Nonaligned Movement became shaky because of the slogans As-Sadat used to raise saying Egypt's strategy is identical with U.S. strategy and therefore Egypt must prepare 1 million soldiers in order to fight the communist danger, which he considered the number one danger, not the Israeli danger.

For this reason we see these policies as a natural prelude to the reviewing stand incident after freedom of expression was suppressed and violence and counterviolence spread to the extent that it threatened society and the outbreak of sectarian sedition, the likes of which Egypt had never witnessed. In view of all this it was necessary to reconsider the previous line because continuing with it meant repression and a bloody military dictatorship opposed by the society.

The new president has followed a different line and has broken the vicious circle of violence and counterviolence.

He immediately declared stands different from as-Sadat's in relations with the Arab world. He stopped the media campaigns, despite the fact they continued in other countries, and ordered the withdrawal of the Egyptian army from the Libyan borders. We all know the army was about to enter a battle with Libya. He refused to sign a declaration of principles on autonomy not acceptable to the Palestinian people. These are three clear points in the new policy.

On the international level Mubarak ended talk about the Soviet danger. This, however, does not mean he is aligned with the Soviet Union or he will restore relations with Moscow as they were during 'Abd an-Nasir's era. But his declaration was clear: "Egypt will not be part of the strategy of any of the major powers." This declaration in itself can be regarded as a declaration of intent.

If we return to local issues we find the new president takes a realistic view of the Egyptian nationalist movement. He appreciates its defense of Egypt's independence and struggle for it. He established his relations with the nationalist forces and the opposition parties on this basis.

Some may wonder what this means -- is it only pacification of the situation? I would say "yes," it is pacification because the outcome of contacts between the new president and the nationalist forces has created a new political atmosphere in Egypt. All this is a clear indication of the signs of change. As a clearer example we can take Egyptian-Israeli relations after Mubarak assumed office. Anwar as-Sadat used to regard anyone who attacked the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty as attacking a sacrosanct object, while in the new situation we find President Mubarak finds it natural there should be supporters and opponents of the treaty and believes both sides have a right to express their views. This is in addition to his gesture of releasing the detainees and considering them nationalist forces after As-Sadat had accused them of treason.

So far Mubarak has not gotten into the heart of changes, such as the legislative and political resturcturing which is a vital matter. But anyone observing the various statements he makes one would understand the man is the safety valve of the regime and his strength in this regime is great and proportionate to the strength of the alliance around him. Not only that, but there are signs indicating he intends to effect great changes in the present policy. As to the limits of the anticipated changes, these must be determined by the conflict of internal and external forces.

Unquestionably, the present stage is witnessing a real conflict between the forces of change and the forces against such change, be it those with vested economic interests or political interests exploiting political action in the National Democratic Party [NDP] and the state machinery. We see a clear expression of all this in Mubarak's meetings with the opposition on the one hand and his statements during the four meetings he had with the parliamentary body on the other.

Mubarak said the Socialist Labor Party and the NPUG are nationalist parties despite our differences with them. Which means a question was raised against us and there is a current inside the ruling bodies in Egypt, be it the administration, the legislature or the media, which is opposing change in the interest of the whole people. The old policy, after 11 yeras of As-Sadat's rule, has produced a constant deficit in the budget, in production, and in the balance of payments despite the growth of the Egyptian Government's financial resources. This necessitates reconsideration of the national economic program even if there may not be a desire for change.

Some people believe the regime is giving itself a breather until it can consolidate itself and then it will deliver its blow. They feel it will end up with old crisis although it may be able to postpone it for a year or two. Personally I don't agree with this view, because if Mubarak was only giving himself a breather then he would be making the same mistakes as As-Sadat, which is contrary to the policies which he has begun.

Question: What are the criteria and limits of change and how far in your opinion should it go?

Answer: We have expressed our view on this subject in the two conferences held by the Socialist Labor Party and the NPUG. This view, briefly, is that Mubarak can implement a substantial part of the national program we announced for the revision of the economic course, the open-door policy with a view to turning it into a productive open-door policy, and the drawing up of a plan defining priorities and curbing consumption and imports.

The innovation As-Sadat came up with was his policy of leaving internal economic activity to the forces of the market in a developing country whose economic growth cannot continue only with the market economy but rather requires state intervention and planning of priorities. For Egypt is unlike Kuwait, for example, which has large resources and a small population. Egypt is exactly the opposite; it has limited resources and is inhabited by millions. Therefore, Egypt can only follow the policy whose basis was laid down by 'Abd an-Nasir. Going back on 'Abd an-Nasir's policy was a sign of going back on social gains internally and political gains in foreign policy.

We realize a change in internal policy is bound to have an impact on Arab and foreign policy. Therefore, we believe the United States and Israel as well as the parasitic forces in Egypt will ferociously oppose change so it will not go as far as to enable Egypt to actually have an independent policy, economy and will. This is because it would revert to what it used to be under 'Abd an-Nasir, playing a leading role in the Arab area and in the Nonaligned Movement. Egypt will either be a leader or be subservient. This is quite clear.

Question: You mentioned Arab-Egyptian relations. Do you think these relations will revert to normal after the Israeli withdrawal? In your view, how can an Arab-Egyptian rapprochement be obtained?

Answer: In my view, this is a very difficult matter because I know what is going on in the minds of some Arab leaders. As a politician I cannot imagine that the restoration of Egyptian-Arab relations can be all that easy. Egypt has established relations with Israel, and the Arab world has severed relations with it, with the exception of Sudan, Somalia and Oman, because of the Camp David agreement and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Therefore, it is not enough for Egypt to say "whoever wants to come to me unconditionally let him please do so." This is not politics; it is only meant for public consumption. It is not enough for the Arab countries to say they will not return [to Egypt] unless the treaty is canceled. This also is not enough because they know Egypt is unable and cannot abandon the treaty given the present status of power relations, which does not enable it to cancel the treaty.

Therefore, I wonder what is needed now. I believe there is a need for a search for a new approach. As I have already said, if there is a trend for change in Egypt toward building a strong national democratic rule enabling it to overcome the negative aspects of Camp David, if President Mubarak is serious that Egypt should not be part of the Western strategic alliance and should not be included in U.S. strategy in particular, and if Egypt really wants to liberate itself from the disreputable Camp David terms, then it will certainly find attentive ears inside Egypt itself and in the Arab world. Under our Egyptian traditions there is nobody who wants to be hostile to the United States or the West, but the great majority of the people do not want to enter into an alliance or fight a war that has nothing to do with them. These are the traditions of the Egyptian bourgeoisie and not only of the Egyptian left. First, Egypt must pursue an independent policy so it will not be part of the strategic Western alliance. Second, it must not establish relations with Arab countries on the basis of an axis, such as joining a front against another, for example.

Third, it must not sign a declaration of principles rejected by the Palestinian people unless this declaration actually leads to the Palestinian people being given the right to self-determination on their land and, consequently, leads to a real Arab solution in the area.

I am afraid there is a new Arab Camp David on the horizon. This is a possibility. We all recall Fahd's plan and the negative effects it had on the Arab arena; however, we should not call it a plan, because what Fahd proposed was only a policy doubted by many. One of the defects of these plans, including Camp David, is their reliance only on a U.S. guarantee and not a guarantee by the superpowers for the solution. They also make no mention of the PLO. We believe the achievement of comprehensive peace in the Middle East -- which the NPUG advocates -- must ensure that the area, including the Gulf, must be free of foreign military presence as well as foreign bases and nuclear weapons. This is the true road on which a real solution for the Middle East crisis is to be found.

However, if the aim of the United States and some Arab countries is to end the Arab-Israeli conflict in order to include the area in the U.S. alliance against the so-called Soviet danger, then the area will be "lost" and we will become armies and fodder for a future nuclear war and our area will become a target for nuclear missiles.

I should stress once more that Egypt must not sign a declaration of principles that is not acceptable to the Palestinian people and should adopt a clear stand toward Israel's wantonness in the area, particularly following the Sinai withdrawal. In my view, the Egyptian Government will be in a better position than before, although this does not mean the Egyptian Army should take part in deterring Israeli wantonness. Egypt must adopt a stand against any aggression because the Egyptian-Israeli treaty does not provide that Egypt should accept Israeli aggressions. I believe any stand the Egyptian Government puts on record toward any Israeli attack will pave the way to creating a general feeling that the treaty cannot shackle the Egyptian will and sovereignty.

On the other hand, the Egyptian Government understands the treaty does not give it total security vis-a-vis Israel. Therefore, it must build strong armed forces and by so doing express its feelings of insecurity, especially in view of Sharon's statements. I believe Mubarak wants his relations with the United States to be independent; this is clear from his method. He affirmed this in his recent speech when he declared he does not want to have bases or enter into alliances. Also, he did not refer to the story of the Soviet danger, Afghanistan or the Horn of Africa. He was content to talk about the Arab world, the Palestinian problem and the future of Egypt. Obviously, there are many things we don't agree with, such as the Egyptian-Israeli treaty being regarded as an example to be emulated. This is because the treaty is not such a great thing to be emulated. Also, the Palestinian struggle is not desperate, as some would say. Quite the opposite, it is the real and honorable struggle of the Arab nation. Nevertheless, I believe in his recent speech Mubarak was to a certain extent balanced between the internal and the external situations. Egyptian nationalist forces must strive for the maximum possible change. Once the beginning of the change is in hand it will continue until it finally covers its full range.

NPUG'S AS-SA'ID INTERVIEWED BY BAHRAINI PAPER

GF100539 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ In Arabic 9 May 82 p 12

[Interview granted by Dr Rif'at as-Sa'id, a "leading figure" in the Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG], to AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ correspondent 'Abdallah al-Khalifah in Cairo -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Do you believe the advent of the new president constitutes some kind of a change in political decisionmaking in Egypt and if so, what is the extent of this change?

[Answer] Yes, the advent of the new president does constitute a change in decisionmaking. The reason is obvious. The decisionmaking establishments in Egypt are weak. This gives the president himself the power to make decisions. Thus, anyone assuming the position also holds the power to change the stand.

As far as we, the opposition, are concerned, there is a great difference between a president who used to appear on the television to accuse the legitimate antagonists of treason, espionage, agentry, and atheism, and address the masses that never believed him saying: "Kill them wherever you find them," thus using his position as the official president of the state to instigate publicly, via the official media organ, the killing of the opposition, and a president who invites us to hold a dialogue with him. We disagree with him; nonetheless, he invites us to hold a dialogue. Therefore, since he called us to hold a dialogue with him, he is certainly different from the former president. Another difference is his dealing with Israel. Husni Mubarak has rejected the autonomy agreement as viewed by Israel without the approval of the Palestinians. He has also refused to visit Jerusalem. We believe such changes are enough. They do not constitute a substantial change, but they are signs.

[Question] What are the results of As-Sadat's policy on the economic and social level?

[Answer] The outcome of As-Sadat's policy is obvious: Comprehensive and full destruction, the devastating economic crisis pushing millions of Egyptians over the edge of starvation, the decline of the reputation of the Egyptian pound that reached its real rate today -- although the dollar is 110 piasters -- the deterioration of the standard of living and above all Egypt's loss of position and esteem. The Egyptian masses are reigned by laws that do not befit the dignity of mankind in the 20th century and are not good for a country that respects itself. On top of that, Egyptian decisionmaking is dominated and controlled by the United States and Israel. Egypt has lost its vanguard role in the Nonaligned Movement and its leading role in the Arab nation. All this has weakened the Egyptian standing. We unite our efforts with all forces and with the regime in order to restore Egypt's standing in the Nonaligned Movement, not by words but by actions and as an independent state of independent decision and will. This matter will muster great efforts, I feel.

[Question] How do you assess Egypt's return to the Arab countries?

[Answer] This is very necessary. However, we demand the return to all Arabs. We refuse a return to blocs and taking sides with this or that party. However, the return to all the Arabs requires great strides toward unifying all the Arabs to adopt a position representing the real Arab interests, whether on international conflicts or the Middle East issue. We demand the return of Egypt to all the Arabs on the basis of a policy representing the interests of the Arab nation on foreign powers and representing the interests of the Arab nation on the Middle East issue.

[Question] Why is there fragmentation in the nation Egyptian groupings?

[Answer] The NPUG has offered a new and marvelous experiment: As a party, it includes powers of various ideologies. Our party includes leftists, Nasirists, pan-Arabists and people from the enlightened Islamic movement and the enlightened Christian movement. They are not members in any party but members in one political grouping that has a minimum common denominator for all of them. This experiment has given great impetus to the move to unify the national Egyptian powers. The masses have supported our party, thus bringing its membership to 175,000 under the ferocious circumstances facing us. These masses joined the slogan of unity and we give this lesson to Arabs who are concerned with it.

AL-JIHAD STATE PROSECUTION MEMORANDUM RELEASED

NC101707 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1602 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 10 May (MENA) -- In a memorandum it issued today, the state supreme security prosecution has made public the prosecution's special remarks on the first part of the investigation in the case of the Al-Jihad organization. This investigation involves 299 Al-Jihad members and three arms merchants. Counselor Raja' al-'Arabi, general advocate of the state supreme security prosecution, issued this memorandum, which speaks in detail of 26 defendants, including the leaders and the dangerous members of the organization. They include Dr 'Umar 'Abd ar-Rahman, instructor at the Asyut College's theological faculty, who is regarded as the amir of the organization; Lt Col 'Abbud az-Zumar of the armed forces; and Karam Zuhdi.

The prosecution's memorandum notes that defendant 'Umar 'Abd ar-Rahman had issued several [religious] justifications, including one making it permissible to steal gold jewelry and to attack security men and steal their weapons. The memorandum points out that defendant 'Abbud az-Zumar, serving a 25-year sentence he received in the case of the assassination of departed President Anwar as-Sadat, advocated establishing a clandestine organization aimed at disobeying the government in power and at combating it by staging a comprehensive revolution. The memorandum also notes this defendant trained organization members in the use of firearms and worked out a plan calling for the assassination of a number of prominent statesmen, including the late President Anwar as-Sadat; the vice president; the ministers of the interior, defense and foreign affairs; and the chief of staff. A large quantity of explosives, bombs and arms was seized while in his possession. These weapons were to be used in implementing his terrorist designs.

Referring to defendant Karam Zuhdi, the prosecution's memorandum points out he participated in the formation of the organization, he was one of its prominent leaders and he participated in the Asyut city incidents on 8 October last year to attain the organization's goals of forcibly overthrowing the regime in the country.

Defendant Najih Ibrahim 'Abdallah admitted he was the founder and leader of the organization formed late in January 1980 and that the leadership included 11 persons. He also admitted he participated in the attempt to overthrow the regime in the country, he agreed with the other members of the organization's consultative council to assassinate the departed president and he sent 200 rounds to Khalid al-Islambuli to help him in the assassination of President as-Sadat. The fifth defendant, Fu'ad ad-Dawalibi, admitted he agreed with a number of the defendants to overthrow the regime in the country by armed force in order to set up the so-called Islamic regime. He and a group of the leaders advocated this idea in Upper Egypt governorates.

Regarding the other defendants, the prosecution explains the investigations and interrogations by the state security intelligence organs show they were members of the organization and they participated in its activities during the period preceding the assassination of As-Sadat and until the incidents which took place in Asyut, the pyramid and Al-Qubbah gardens, thus implicating them in commiting murder and theft and in initiating action to overthrow the regime. These defendants are 'Ali Muhammad Ahmad ash-Sharaf, Muhammad 'Isam ad-Din Hasan Darbalah, 'Asim 'Abd al-Majid Muhammad Madi, Hamdi 'Abd ar-Rahim 'Abd al-'Azim, Usamah Hafiz Ibrahim, Tal'at Fu'ad Qasim, Nabil Muhammad 'Abd al-Majid al-Maghribi, Ahmad Salim Mahmud Khalifah, Salih Ahmad Salih Jahin, 'Abd an-Nasir 'Abd al-'Alim Durrah, Tariq 'Abd al-Mawjud az-Zumar, Muhammad Tariq Ibrahim Muhammad, Usamah as-Sayyid Muhammad Qasim, Alaah as-Sayyid Bayyumi, 'Ala' ad-Din 'Abd Al-Mun'im Muhammad Ibrahim, Anwar 'Abd al-'Azim Muhammad 'Ukashah, Muhammad Tariq Isma'il al-Masri, 'Ali Muhammad Afarraj, 'Abdallah Muhammad Salim, Safwat Ibrahim al-Ashwah and As-Sayyid 'Ali as-Salamuni.

SENIOR OFFICIAL DENIES CAIRO VISIT IMMINENT

PM130849 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 9 May 82 p 1

['Abd ar-Rahman Idris report]

[Excerpt] Jidda -- In a statement to AL-JAZIRAH, an Iraqi official has denied that a senior Iraqi official will visit Cairo within the next few days. He said Iraq's position on Egypt is clear and well known.

On the restoration of Arab-Egyptian relations, the Iraqi official said: Certain Arab circles have begun to give prominence to this issue in an attempt to use Iraq as a cover for their own desire to restore relations with Egypt despite Egypt's commitment to implementing the Camp David treaty provisions. They are trying to justify their attitude via Iraq.

He said the question of the restoration of Arab-Egyptian relations has been shelved for the time being.

The Iraqi official also denied Iraq had anything to do with the downing of the Algerian foreign minister's plane.

KURDS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR SADDAM HUSAYN

JN131858 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] The masses of As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate have renewed their pledge of love and allegiance to the Ba'th Party and the revolution's leadership and to leader President Saddam Husayn. This came in a cable sent to the president at the conclusion of a great popular meeting held today in the Ba'th Party branch command hall in As-Sulaymaniyah. The following is the text of the cable:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Struggling leader President Saddam Husayn: The masses of As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate renew their pledge to remain the true sons of Iraq and to remain committed to the defense of great Iraq and the unity of its territory and people under your wise leadership.

Dear leader president, as we witness the great victories achieved by your valiant soldiers against the demented Iranian enemy in the southern sector of the front where they are dealing heavy blows to enemy forces, we express our readiness to take part in this epoch-making heroism under your banner with pride and glory. We deplore and condemn the treasonous path of Al-Asad's clique and assert the midget plotters will never be able to undermine our triumphant Iraq. Their dirty plots will be destroyed by Kurdish-Arab unity. We will move ahead under your ever triumphant leadership.

ENVOY LEAVES FOR AFRICAN STATES WITH MESSAGES

JN130831 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 13 May (INA) -- Ahmad az-Zibari, President Saddam Husayn's envoy and minister of state, left Baghdad this morning with messages from President Saddam Husayn to the leaders of Kenya, Comoro Islands, Mauritius, Seychelles, Uganda and Ethiopia. The messages contain invitations to attend the seventh nonaligned summit conference, slated to be held in Baghdad in September.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUES

Communique No 708

JN121653 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1610 GMT 12 May 82

[Communique No 708 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 May 1982]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With increasing zeal and gallantry, the glorious sons of the Tigris and Euphrates continue their valiant fight against the racist Persians. Supported by the power of God Almighty, our valiant soldiers are facing and will continue to face the Iranian designs and aggression with increasing boldness, manhood and sacrifice until the arrogant enemy recognizes Iraq's legitimate rights and relinquishes its sick dreams. Iraq, with God's help, has triumphed and will triumph because it is defending right and justice. The following is the outcome of the battles that raged last night and today:

1. Last night, the enemy attempted to attack some of our heroic formations north of the Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] area. Our formations checked and wiped out the attack after a fiery battle in which all types of weapons were used. Our formations forced the enemy to retreat leaving behind a large number of dead or wounded personnel and destroyed equipment. Known enemy losses amounted to 550 dead; a large number of personnel wounded and captured and 14 tanks, 6 armored personnel carriers, 2 excavators, 1 vehicle laden with equipment, 1 106-mm gun and 1 bulldozer destroyed.

2. All day today, our valiant fighter planes raided and destroyed enemy troops, armored cars and vehicles west of Karun and north of Al-Muhammarah, in the southern sector of the operations theater, inflicting grave losses.

3. At 1112 today, an enemy fighter plane was shot down in a dogfight between our fighter planes and those of the enemy west of the Karun River. The enemy fighter plane was seen exploding in midair. All our planes returned safely to base. Our fighters made 105 combat missions today.

4. Throughout the day our helicopters carried out daring and successful raids against enemy concentrations west of the Karun River and north of Al-Muhammarah in the southern sector of the operations theater, scoring effective hits and destroying a number of enemy tanks, vehicles and troop concentrations. Known enemy losses amounted to one armored personnel carrier, four vehicles carrying personnel, two vehicles on which two 106-mm guns were mounted and three troop concentrations destroyed. 11 our helicopters returned safely to base.

Thus, the total known enemy losses amounted to 550 killed; a large number of personnel wounded and captured; 1 fighter plane downed; and 14 tanks, 7 armored personnel carriers, 5 vehicles -- 4 of which were carrying personnel and 1 laden with hardware -- 2 vehicles on which 2 106-mm guns were mounted, 2 excavators, 1 106-mm gun, 1 bulldozer and 3 troop concentrations destroyed.

5. Our sacrifices:

A. In personnel: 24 martyrs.
B. In equipment: six tanks, four armored personnel carriers, five vehicles and one excavator damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 May 1982

Further Details of Losses

JN121908 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1848 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] A military spokesman has made the following statement: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

It has been confirmed that the reckless Iranian enemy's losses in personnel as a result of its abortive attack last night on some of our heroic formations north of Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] amount to 980 killed, including the figure contained in Communique No 708. Their bodies still litter the battlefield. It has also been confirmed that a battalion of Iranian volunteers and Khomeyni guards, who took part in this attack, has been completely destroyed. Some members of the battalion escaped death but were taken prisoner by our heroic fighters, the sons of victorious Iraq.

Communique No 709

JN131645 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 13 May (INA) -- Iraqi forces have killed 509 Iranian enemy soldiers, wounded and captured a great many more and destroyed 5 tanks and a fighter plane, which was downed by our ground resistance. The military communique issued today by the Armed Forces General Command said enemy forces also lost one armored troop carrier; seven vehicles, three of which were carrying soldiers; two excavators; and a column of vehicles laden with hardware. Iraqi Armed Forces captured a great amount of serviceable medium and light weapons. During the past 24 hours; Iraqi forces lost eight martyrs in all sectors, and three of our armored troop carriers and two vehicles were damaged. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 709 issued by the Armed Forces General Command: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraq will always remain proud and fly its banner high. The sons of Iraq will continue their just battle against the regime of rancor and charlatanism in Iran in order to foil its sick dreams and malignant intentions and to force it to recognize Iraq's legitimate rights. The results of the military operations on the front for last night and today are as follows:

1. Our valiant forces continued pounding enemy forces north of the Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] area, inflicting losses amounting to 79 killed, a great number of wounded and captured and 5 tanks, 1 armored troop carrier, 7 vehicles and 2 excavators destroyed. Four of the destroyed vehicles were carrying troops. A column of vehicles laden with hardware was also destroyed. Our forces captured a large number of serviceable medium and light weapons.

2. It has been ascertained that when enemy forces attacked some of our valiant units north of the Al-Muhammarah area the day before yesterday, our forces killed 430 personnel, whose bodies still litter the battlefield. This number is in addition to what was mentioned in Communique No 708 issued yesterday.

3. At 1205 today, our air defenses shot down an enemy fighter plane west of the Karun River in the southern sector of the front. The plane was seen exploding in midair.

Thus, the total known enemy losses amounts to 509 killed, a great number of wounded and captured and 5 tanks, 1 armored troop carrier, 7 vehicles -- 4 of which were carrying troops -- 1 fighter plane, 2 excavators and a column of vehicles laden with hardware destroyed. Our forces captured a large number of serviceable medium and light weapons.

4. Our sacrifices:

A. In personnel: Eight martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Three armored troop carriers and two vehicles damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 May 1982

BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL ARRIVES 12 MAY

JN131138 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Text] Amman (PETRA) -- British Foreign Office Deputy Under-Secretary Sir John Leahy arrived in Amman on Wednesday via Ramtha for a three-day visit to Jordan. During his stay here, Sir John will have talks with high-ranking Jordanian officials on current issues and developments in the area and relations between Jordan and Britain. He is accompanied on the visit by the director of the North African Department at the Foreign Office. Sir John was met at the Ramtha border post by several Foreign Ministry officials.

Meets With Prince Hasan

JN131655 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan received in his office today Sir John Leahy, the British assistant foreign secretary, and his delegation. His highness explained the dimensions of the Arab cause, the latest developments in the Middle East and the dangers stemming from the Israeli settlements and expansionist plans in the occupied Arab territories. Prince Hasan stressed the need for a just solution to the Palestinian issue and the importance of the European role in establishing peace in the region. The meeting was attended by the British ambassador in Amman.

Meets With Al-Qasim

JN131755 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim called on the British Government and all EEC countries to shoulder their international responsibilities in helping to establish peace in the region by achieving complete Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in 1967 and recognizing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination on their national soil. As-Qasim also asserted, upon receiving Sir John Leahy, the British assistant foreign secretary and his delegation, the dangers stemming from the unlimited flow of support for Israel, indicating this support encourages Israel to implement its plans and challenge the international consensus.

Al-Qasim explained to the British delegation the dangers threatening the stability and security of the region stemming from the aggressive Israeli policy and its continuing occupation of Arab territories. The meeting was attended by the British ambassador in Amman.

COSTA RICAN EMBASSY MOVE TO JERUSALEM PROTESTED

JN131541 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Amman, 13 May (PETRA) -- The Foreign Ministry has expressed grave concern over information it has received on the Costa Rican Government's decision to transfer its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, thus violating all international resolutions and charters. In view of the serious consequences of this move, which means recognizing the Israeli decision to annex Jerusalem and declare it the capital of Israel, the Jordanian Government has asked the Arab League secretary general to contact fraternal Arab countries to implement resolutions adopted at Arab conferences on this issue. The Arab League has been asked to protest to the Costa Rican Government its decision to transfer its embassy to Jerusalem and to point out the adverse effects of such a decision on relations with Arab countries.

The Foreign Ministry will also call on the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference to urge Islamic countries to implement the resolutions, adopted at Islamic Conference meetings and at the Jerusalem Committee meetings, against countries that recognize the annexation of Jerusalem and transfer their embassies there.

VOP REPORTS 'ZIONIST' CONCENTRATIONS 14 MAY

NC140610 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0549 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] News reports from southern Lebanon indicate that in the past 24 hours the Zionist enemy reinforced his military positions in the villages of Sham', Dibbin and Tayr Harfa in the western sector of the occupied border strip. These reports also say that columns of Zionist military vehicles have been observed taking up positions facing the village of Yarin. Earlier information stated a Zionist artillery battalion had taken up positions in the environs of the Mazra't settlement, facing the occupied village of 'Ayta ash-Sha'b, in the central sector.

At 0730 [0530 GMT] today, enemy aircraft flew over the south and the Lebanese capital, drawing intense ground fire from the joint forces.

NATIONALISTS' IBRAHIM WARNS OF ISRAELI INVASION

GF111605 Doha QNA in Arabic 1110 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 May (QNA) -- In a statement published here today, Muhsin Ibrahim, secretary general of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, warned Israel is preparing to invade southern Lebanon in the near future. He called the recent Israeli air raid a prelude to the Zionist plan to invade southern Lebanon and the rest of Lebanon.

He said the Israeli enemy aims to strike at the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces wherever they exist on Lebanese territory because Israel is aware no one but the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese Nationlist Movement can endanger its plans for aggression and its expansionist conspiracies.

In a statement published by AL-ITTIHAD, Muhsin Ibrahim called on the people of southern Lebanon and on all the fighters of the Nationlist Movement, the Amal movement and the Palestinian resistance to unite and foil the Zionist enemy's plans to make the region capitulate by force.

ARMED MEN, BARRICADES IN TRIPOLI TO BE REMOVED

NC131250 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 May 82

[Excerpt] Following successive meetings held in Tripoli today, [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami said:

[Begin recording] As has been evident, the decisions adopted have produced good results and the shooting has stopped and gradually normal life has begun to return in the city.

Today, we reaffirmed the decision on removing barricades and armed men. It has been decided to carry out this task at 1600 [1400 GMT] today. The joint forces will later begin contacts to remove them completely. [end recording]

THREE KILLED IN CLASHES NEAR SIDON 13 MAY

NC130940 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Three persons were killed and several others wounded in a clash that broke out this morning in (Rijal Arba'in) township near Sidon between a group belonging to Mustafa Sa'd and members of the unified security force belonging to Fatah.

Classes in Sidon schools have been suspended and many businesses closed for fear of expanded tension and clashes.

PRC SPECIAL ENVOY ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS 12 MAY

JN131052 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0845 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Damascus, 13 May (SANA) -- He Ying, special envoy of the Chinese Government arrived here last night on a 4-day visit to Syria. Ying will meet with Assistant Foreign Minister Nasir Qaddurah and hold talks on bilateral relations, the Middle East and the international situation.

Talks Begin

JN131319 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Talks between the Syrian delegation, headed by Assistant Foreign Minister Nasir Qaddurah, and the Chinese delegation, headed by special envoy of the Chinese Government He Ying, began at 1030 today at the Foreign Ministry. On the Syrian side, the talks were attended by Hunayn Hatim, director of special bureaus at the Foreign Ministry, and Shahir Duray'i, director of the Asian desk at the ministry. One the PRC side, the talks were attended by the PRC ambassador in Damascus.

KHADDAM RECEIVES LEBANESE DELEGATION 14 MAY

JN140920 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Damascus, 14 May (SANA) -- 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this morning recieved a Lebanese delegation comprising former Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss, former Minister Malik Salam, secretary of the mufti's office Husayn al-Quwatli and Mahmud al-Hafiz. Discussions during the meeting dealt with the current situation in Lebanon.

AZ-ZU'BI RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR 13 MAY

JN131606 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1455 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Damascus, 13 May (SANA) -- People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi received here today U.S. Ambassador in Damascus Robert Paganelli. Talks centered on parliamentary relations between the Syrian People's Assembly and the U.S. Congress and the current Arab and international situation.

ANTI-IRAQI FRONT ON KURDISH DEMONSTRATIONS

JN131518 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] The Democratic National and Patriotic Front has issued the following statement in Baghdad on the Irbil demonstrations and Kuysanjaq uprising:

In response to the Democratic National and Patriotic Front's call, the citizens of Irbil and Kuysanjaq have supported Dezza, Ranyah, As-Sulaymaniyah and other cities opposing the ruling fascist regime. In Irbil, capital of what is called the autonomous region, a demonstration started at the education college and the technology institute on 2 May 1982. The demonstrators headed toward the central market, shouting slogans calling for the overthrow of the fascist regime. The fascists used their repressive organs to barbarically disperse the demonstration. They also arrested 150 students from the two colleges. The next day, another demonstration started from the education college. Students from other colleges and institutions joined the demonstration. When the demonstration reached the central market, it was joined by thousands of citizens of this brave city. Shop owners closed their shops. The repressive organs opened fire on the demonstrators, wounding more than 90 persons, some seriously. Shopowners were forced to open their shops.

A public demonstration was staged in Kuysanjaq at 0900 on 9 May 1982. It headed toward the center of the fascist and repressive security organs, shouting slogans for the overthrow of criminal Saddam. The repressive organs fired at the demonstrators, wounding 15. They arrested some demonstrators, including 16 from the intermediate schools. The next day, a massive demonstration was staged calling for the overthrow of fascism and cheering the revolution. Demonstrators called for the release of the detainees. The demonstration headed to the post office, which the angry citizens set on fire. They also burned the Iraqi stores company. The fascists opened fire on the demonstrators from the roof of the governor's house. A number of demonstrators reached the building and set it on fire. Due to the barbarism of the fascist regime, three persons were martyred: Shikriyah Qadir, mother of 9 children; Dahwaz Sabir, a student; and Ahmad Barakar, a 25-year-old worker. The fascists arrested 400 students and citzens of the brave town of Kuysanjaq declared a general strike, which is still going on. The general strike also continues in As-Sulaymaniyah, Dezza, Ranya, Halabjah and other cities.

In conclusion, the statement stresses that this popular uprising that stemmed from these brave cities is spreading to other Iraqi cities due to our brave Iraqi people's maturity.

ATH-THAWRAH ON AL-ASAD'S VISIT TO LIBYA, ALGERIA

JN140950 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0810 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Damascus, 14 May (SANA) -- In its commentary today, the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH says the Arab struggle is facing serious challenges that dictate that the Arab nation and its masses adopt firm stands in their confrontation and seriously foil the links of the new plot that has polarized the alliance of agents.

Under the headline, "Syria's Pan-Arab Role in Confronting the Plot," the paper adds: It has become evident that Washington, which has escalated its onslaught against the Arab steadfastness forces, has given its agents the green light to implement the most dangerous link in the plot and export the Camp David plot to the Arab nation by bringing the Mubarak regime back to the Arab fold after its abortive attempts to drag the Arab nation into this plot.

Alluding to the suspect moves and contacts among the agent regimes in Egypt, Oman, Jordan and Iraq, ATH-THAWRAH says: In facing this reality, the Arab nation is urged to move effectively and to prepare seriously for facing and wrecking the plot.

The paper concludes: President Hafiz al-Asad's tour of the fraternal Arab countries of Libya and Algeria comes as a significant pan-Arab effort in this phase and will have important results not only in facing the current developments but in the actual preparations to foil the plot, wreck its tools and bring the masses of the nation and their steadfast forces to more advanced positions through the liberation of lands and the wresting of rights.

AL-BA'TH ON STRATEGIC CONSENSUS AGAINST SYRIA

JN111105 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0854 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Damascus, 11 May (SANA) -- The newspaper AL-BA'TH today says the escalated Zionist attacks on Lebanon and the Palestinians are the logical outcome of what has happened, and is still happening, in the Arab arena. On 25 April, the paper notes, Israel officially handed the Sinai to the Americans and not to the Mubarak regime, as some Arab regimes try to tell the masses of the Arab nation.

In this article by its political editor, the paper adds: Thus, Israel is now in a position to fulfill its dream of completely devoting itself to the eastern front, now that the U.S. occupation of the Sinai has reduced its burden on the front with Egypt. Israel is now in a position to concentrate most of its forces against Syria and Lebanon, especially since it is reassured that the Mubarak regime has become an indivisible part of U.S. strategy in the region, which is essentially against the present and future of the Arab nation.

AL-BA'TH says: Despite our previous conviction that the Jordanian regime will not have a role in any future battle as long as it maintains its present stance, Israel has now made it very clear that the Jordanian regime is more keen than the Mubarak regime in cooperating with Israel. The Jordanian regime has already undertaken the mission in which the murdered As-Sadat and Israel themselves had failed: essuring Palestinian presence in the autonomy conspiracy.

The paper adds: As for Iraq, which was supposed to assume a leading role in confronting the Zionist enemy at this particular time when events are moving rapidly and the conspiracy is assuming greater proportions due to the involvement of certain Arab and international circles, its leader, the hangman of Baghdad, Saddam Husayn, is in the process of destroying that Arab country's human, military and economic resources by waging a war against the Iranian revolution on behalf of the United States and Israel.

AL-BA'TH continues: Recurring reports about cooperation between certain Arab rulers and the Camp David partners has become a reality. These people aim at giving Arab legality to the Camp David accords. To achieve this aim, the invitation to hold an Arab summit is now almost ready.

The paper says the Mubarak regime, which is now getting Arab recognition after some Arab rulers have visited Mubarak, rather than vice versa, is now about to implement what is required of it in the region. It is wrong to imagine the role of the Camp David partners, supported by members of the regional alliance, will be confined to Lebanon alone. Their role is to make the entire region kneel down to U.S. and Zionist plans.

AL-BA'TH says: The work of the Camp David partners and the members in the regional alliance is based on the U.S. secretary of state's theory that the important thing in the next phase is to confuse and harass Syria.

The paper adds: Syria is fully aware of the fact that direct and indirect pressure will be brought upon it to make it kneel down and that Israel will continue to provoke Syria in the context of the general plan to involve it in a war timed by the Camp David partners. However, Syria, backed by all the Arab masses, knows exactly how to deal with all the changes the Camp David partners and their supporters are trying to enforce on the region.

AL-BA'TH concludes: At any rate, we would like to reassure the original Camp David partners and their supporters that just as the former U.S. secretary of state's theory about subjugating Syria failed, the current U.S. secretary of state's theory about confusing and harassing Syria will also not benefit the Camp David partners in any way. On the contrary, it will only make Syria more steadfast, solid, strong and capable of retaliating decisively, regardless of the sacrifices.

NAVON RECEIVES ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER FOR TALKS

TA131628 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1515 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Jerusalem, 13 May -- President Yitzhaq Navon met with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, who is currently visiting Israel, in his residence in Jerusalem this morning.

In the hour-long meeting, Colombo said Italy is highly interested in the events in the Middle East. In his opinion, the withdrawal from the Sinai fortified the trust between Israel and Egypt, and he said he hopes it will be possible to reach a comprehensive peace with other Arab countries as well. Colombo expressed his readiness to help dispel the distrust and suspicion that still exists between Israel and the Arab countries in order to produce conditions conducive to a comprehensive peace with them, including the PLO.

President Navon said he believes the PLO really means what it says and that it is the declarations that are binding, not what is being said to foreign guests or representatives of the media. Navon said he believes President Mubarak, who talks about his support for peace even before his own people. President Navon added that peace with Egypt will take its course and create processes that will bring the other Arab nations closer to Israel.

SHAMIR, COLOMBO DISCUSS POLITICAL, ECONOMIC ISSUES

Economic Cooperation

TA131619 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 13 May 82

["Midday Newsreel" report by Avraham Ben-Melekh on Italian Foreign Minister Colombo's talks in Jerusalem -- live from the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] In the first working meeting they held, Yitzhaq Shamir and Emilio Colombo did not discuss regional or international affairs. They held a lengthy meeting last night to discuss, among other things, ways toward acheving Middle East peace and resolving the Palestinian problem. At a second working meeting this afternoon, together with their advisers and aides, the two will discuss political issues. The two countries do not agree on most issues, as we all know. However, this morning, generally, there was agreement between the two parties. Colombo said the talks were important and beneficial. We concentrated on bilateral relations, particularly economic issues, he said:

[Begin recording in English] [Colombo] Very well. Very well. Very useful meeting.

[Unidentified correspondent] What did you cover?

[Colombo] This morning -- bilateral relations.

[Unidentified correspondent] Economic relations?

[Colombo] Economic bilateral relations, political bilateral relations, in the afternoon we will discuss the other problems, political problems of the region and of the world. [end recording]

This is how Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir summed up the initial meeting:

[Begin Shamir recording] This morning, we held a discussion of problems between Israel and Italy, particularly economic issues.

In other words, we suggested that a joint Israeli-Italian economic committee be set up. It will meet annually alternating between Jerusalem and Rome to discuss joint issues in a more in-depth and detailed fashion. [end recording]

The committee is to deal with trade matters as well as with exchanges of expertise and technological cooperation. It was agreed that Israeli and Italian officials will draw up the committee's work details.

Dr Emilio Colombo began his day in Jerusalem by praying in a church on the Via Dolorosa in the Old City.

Shamir thanked his guest for Italy's participation in the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers and commended Italy for being a stopover point for Jews leaving the Soviet Union. Later, the Israeli foreign minister discussed his concern over the incorporation of Spain and Portugal into the EEC. He said Israel was apprehensive lest the European market be flooded with agricultural produce not subject to customs limitations. He asked that in parallel to the talks currently underway with the representatives of Spain and Portugal, the EEC also hold talks with Israel. Dr Colombo said afterward that Israel and Italy share apprehension about Spain's flooding European markets with produce.

[Begin recording] [Colombo -- in French] We also examined our commercial relations and Israel's commercial relations with the EEC, especially in view of Spain's and Portugal's entry into the EEC. [end recording]

Colombo emphasized that he still did not know if this problem could be overcome. At any rate, the matter requires looking into, he said.

The Arab boycott was also raised at the talks today. Shamir suggested combatting the boycott with the help of legislation by the countries themselves separately and by the EEC as a unified community. The Italian foreign minister promised to review the proposal, saying in his opinion the problem of the boycott hardly exists in Italy. Colombo left the Foreign Ministry for a meeting with President Navon. He is to hold a meetting with Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres this evening and will confer with the prime minister tomorrow. To repeat, the deliberations will continue this afternoon.

Shamir To Visit Italy

TA131835 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 13 May 82

[Excerpt] Italian Foreign Minister Colombo has invited Foreign Minister Shamir to visit Rome. The visit will take place in a few months when Shamir departs for political meetings in European capitals.

Political Cooperation in UN

TA131757 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] The second working meeting held between the Israeli and Italian foreign ministers ended in the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem a few minutes ago. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports regional and other affairs were discussed at the meeting, including the Iraq-Iran war. It was also decided the joint Israeli-Italian economic committee will meet in Rome in October.

[Begin recording] [Ben-Melekh] Italy will help prevent the explusion of Israel from the United Nations and its affiliated organizations, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo promised his Israeli counterpart, Yitzhaq Shamir. The meeting this afternoon lasted about 2 hours, and while the first meeting this morning centered on Israeli-Italian relations, this time political matters were featured.

Emerging from the meeting, the Italian foreign minister summed it up cautiously and in general terms. He said the talk centered on the situation in the Middle East as well as on other problems in the world, such as the Iran-Iraq war, and also relations between Italy, Israel and some African countries.

[Colombo -- in English] ...about the situation here in the Middle East and also the other problems of the war between Iran and Iraq and also the relations between Italy, Israel and some countries of Africa.

[Ben-Melekh] During this afternoon's meeting a matter first raised this morning was concluded, namely that involving the joint committee for economic affairs. It was decided the first meeting will take place in October, the host city being Rome.

As for political issues, the Italian foreign minister said the completion of the withdrawal from the Sinai has greatly added to Israel's prestige. Colombo said the time has come to deal with the Palestinian problems and naturally, he said, the Palestinians should be involved in the decisionmaking process. They talked in general terms about the Palestinians and the name of the PLO was not mentioned. Shamir mentioned, among other things, the crisis in the autonomy talks. He noted Mubarak's refusal to come to Jerusalem has highlighted the dispute on this issue. It is important, Shamir said, to develop personal ties between leaders, but Mubarak is preventing this by the boycott he has imposed on Jerusalem, a boycott Israel cannot accept.

Shamir also reported to his guest about the situation in Lebanon. The Israeli foreign minister accused the PLO of sabotaging the cease-fire agreement and of not ceasing to operate on other fronts. The PLO, Shamir said, is inciting the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District to prevent an arrangement from being reached.

Shamir noted Iran's victories and the confusion in the Arab world are currently helping Egypt gain more status because the Arab countries, led by Iraq, are currently seeking friendship with Egypt.

The meeting between the two ministers took longer than planned so that Colombo arrived late for his meeting with Shim'on Peres. Yitzhaq Shamir is hosting the guest and his entourage for dinner this evening. [end recording]

Shamir on PLO, Lebanon

TA131924 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 May 82

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says the PLO's claim that the cease-fire applies only along the Israel-Lebanon border is creating a dangerous and explosive situation. The foreign minister made this statement during a meeting this afternoon with visiting Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. With more details, here is reporter Alan Ben-Ami:

[Begin recording] Mr Shamir told the Italian minister that although there has been a cease-fire for 10 months, it has been violated many times by the PLO, which, he says, is pretending that it applies only to Israel's border with Lebanon. Israel says the agreement on a cease-fire covers all borders.

The Israeli foreign minister said Israel was facing a threat from the presence of thousands of heavily-armed terrorists in Lebanon. Mr Shamir added that this is one aspect of the struggle that the PLO is waging against peace. Another, he said, is the PLO's orders to its people in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza to destroy any attempt at maintaining the good atmosphere needed there for solving the Palestinian issue through the autonomy negotiations. [end recording]

Further Shamir Remarks on PLO

TA132034 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said the PLO's decision to sabotage any peace arrangement and force the Arab inhabitants of the territories to engage in violence is what prevents a fair and reasonable solution to the problem of the inhabitants in the territories from being found. Speaking at a state dinner in honor of the Italian foreign minister, Shamir said any support for the PLO -- even in the form of declarations or hints -- weakens the chances for a dialogue between Israel and its neighbors. Any call for the incorporation of the PLO in the negotiations merely serves to nurture an illusion and is detrimental to peace, Shamir said.

LABOR PARTY CHAIRMAN MEETS ITALY'S COLOMBO

TA132041 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2025 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Tel Aviv, 13 May -- Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres met this evening at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. In the course of the meeting, which lasted about 90 minutes, Peres said the peace process should continue, that the autonomy talks should be advanced and that Jordan and Saudi Arabia should be incorporated into the talks. Peres also presented the Alignment's positions on various political issues, including the territorial compromise.

In reply to the Italian foreign minister's question on the increasing strength of the PLO in the West Bank, Peres said: "If it is true that the elected West Bank municipal leaders are PLO supporters, then the PLO can also instruct them to participate in the negotiations either as 'representatives of the inhabitants' or as part of the Jordanian delegation. The moment negotiations with Jordan and the representatives of the West Bank are launched, the PLO will remain outside the picture." Mr Peres was accompanied by MK Abba Eban who said: "The problem with the PLO is not that it is impossible to make peace with it, but that there is no one to talk to."

BEGIN OUTLINES STAND ON LEBANON TO COLOMBO

TA141016 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Israel has given the Christians in Lebanon weapons and ammunition worth $100 million. This was stated by Prime Minister Menahem Begin to Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, who is visiting Israel. The prime minister said there are 40,000 Syrian soldiers in Lebanon today, and 500 tanks and hundreds of artillery pieces and missiles. This force and the PLO are jeopardizing the existence of the Christians in Lebanon and threatening Israel's settlements in the north, which is one of Israel's great weaknesses, and the enemy is taking advantage of this. Mr Begin also said the PLO's interpretation of the cease-fire, that it is permitted to act in other sectors, is also unacceptable to the United States. A year ago, when the PLO was on the brink of collapse, Saudi Arabia asked for the cease-fire.

Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports that, on the matter of autonomy, the prime minister said Europe, which is proposing to provide the Palestinians with self-identity, does not understand that by doing this it is establishing a Palestinian state that will facilitate infiltration by the Soviets into the area. The visiting minister said the countries of the European Continent did not intend to impose any settlement on Israel that does not appear reasonable to Israel. He pointed out that Israel's autonomy plan was really generous, but the problem was that the Palestinians do not accept it.

SHARON, EYTAN SAID PUSHING FOR ACTION IN NORTH

TA130916 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 13 May 82 p 1

[Report by Shim'on Weiss]

[Excerpt] Recently, heavy pressure has been put on the leaders of northern settlements, mainly by government-security officials, to get them to agree to a large-scale Israeli military action at a date and in a form to be determined by the Cabinet and the IDF, which want no opposition from these northern settlement leaders. Heading the list of those applying the pressure are the defense minister and the chief of staff, each of whom has met separately with representatives of the local leaders for the purpose of guaranteeing a consensus between the northern inhabitants and the government over the urgent need for an Israeli military action in Lebanon and in order to prevent a repeat of the terrorists' shelling.

Our correspondent has learned that a meeting held on the evening of 11 May between Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan and most of the northern settlement heads was attended by most of the IDF generals; and according to one of those who attended the meeting, the atmosphere there was "warlike." Several council heads spoke out openly in favor of an immediate large-scale military action; there were also settlement heads who stressed the need [for an action] and urged a thorough examination of all the options available to Israel.

It is no secret the defense minister is trying to create a situation in which the settlement inhabitants would help him put pressure on his colleagues -- the Cabinet ministers, headed by the prime minister -- for a military action. It was for this purpose that Sharon also recruited the chief of staff who, in the course of the 11 May meeting, even arranged a telephone call between the head of the Metulla local council, Yosi Goldberg, and Prime Minister Menahem Begin, in which Goldberg asked the prime minister to receive a delegation of settlement heads for a talk. However, the prime minister turned this appeal down, saying roughly the following: There is no need for a meeting because I know and understand your position. Your pressure is not needed; we will do what we have to.

EYTAN: ACTION CAN RESOLVE TERRORISM PROBLEM

TA140622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] The chief of staff has said the problem of terrorism from Lebanese territory can be resolved by a military action. Lieutenant General Eytan has confirmed that forces have been concentrated and that the regular army is in a state of alert. We are now sitting and waiting, Lieutenant General Eytan said, and the terrorists know the cost could be a high one because I have concentrated forces in the north. It is clear to them today there are no rules of the game, and their rules are not ours. However, he emphasized, I am not saying there is going to be a military action.

In an interview published in YEDI'OT AHARONOT this morning, the chief of staff said the terrorists can only be weakened substantially by a military action, not by a political one. In his view, our objective cannot be obtained without fighting the terrorists: We are dealing with Arabs who do not want us here and this has no connection with the military government or identification cards in the Golan Heights. The chief of staff added that this week's terrorist shellings missed their targets and did not hit Qiryat Shemona, although they had intended to hit it.

KNESSET COMMITTEE DISCUSSES CEASE-FIRE ISSUE

TA131604 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] At a meeting the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee held today with the prime minister, a sharp dispute emerged between the coalition and the opposition over the government's policy in the north.

Here is a report by our Knesset correspondent Gil'ad Mishori:

[Begin recording] [Mishori] The Cabinet is not at all interested in a war in the north but we will not allow Jewish blood to be spilled freely. The PLO's objective is to spill blood, the prime minister said following some sharp exchanges between members of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee. It is unthinkable, Menahem Begin said, that the cease-fire agreement in Lebanon should have three interpretations: one Israeli, one American and one of the PLO. According to the PLO's understanding, the cease-fire is to apply only to the Lebanese border, but it is the terrorist organizations' interpretation in the field which actually counts. They have been violating the cease-fire and in fact have annulled the agreement. This is unacceptable to Israel.

Yitzhaq Rabin reacted saying this is a change in the government's policy, since there have always been different interpretations of the cease-fire agreement. Begin replied: The situation changed, and today the PLO is actively violating the cease-fire.

The message the opposition spokesman wished to get across was that the cease-fire should be maintained. This is what MK's Shim'on Peres and Victor Shemtov said:

[Peres] An effort should be made to sustain the cease-fire under one, universally accepted interpretation to stop the hostilities.

[Shemtov] In my opinion, the cease-fire should be maintained. The PLO, too, should maintain it, as should Israel. Balanced actions should be taken in order not to let the situation deteriorate toward war.

[Mishori] During the meeting, MK Yosi Sarid said one can and must react to the violations of the cease-fire in all sorts of ways that do not necessarily lead to a large-scale war in Lebanon. A country does not go to war over the planting of mines, Sarid said, but there are those in the Cabinet who want to initiate war in Lebanon and are seeking what he called flimsy reasons to launch one.

In the coalition, too, MK Avraham Melamed of the NRP said Israel's image in the world is awful, and even concerned Jews keep asking themselves if maybe we have become like Libya or Uganda. As for the cease-fire, Melamed used words similar to the Alignment:

[Melamed] We must maintain the cease-fire and watch over it carefully. Of course, if they violate it...however, we should not -- by overreaction on our part -- bring about the end of the cease-fire agreement.

[Mishori] The cease-fire has actually already been violated and actually does not exist. Do you agree with this statement?

[Melamed] This is not true and it is unacceptable to me. As far as I have heard, it is not acceptable to the prime minister, either.

[Mishori] Herut MK Yosef Rom reacted saying one must not ignore declarations or actions committed by the terrorist organization:

[Rom] I think it would be irresponsible of people to ignore events in the north, or what i actually happening in Lebanon or among the terrorist organizations -- both their pronouncements and their actions. When we see that mines are being planted inside Eretz Yisra'el, or we witness explosives being placed in schools and on buses where children and women are being hit, then one cannot say the cease-fire is being observed. Anyone who says it is being observed is revealing national irresponsibility of the first order.

[Mishori] During the session, the prime minister said: I do not understand why Israel should be slandered by Israelis.

Are we really like Uganda or Libya? Leaders from all over the world come here and they do not say such things about Israel. The verbal exchanges are likely to continue in the session of the Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee next week. [end recording]

LABOR PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT ON SECURITY

TA131344 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] The Labor Party has called on the government to act in the north only in accordance with the goal accepted by all the nation: security and quiet on the border. A statement released by the Labor Party's reaction team said the resourcefulness of the IDF and its ability to achieve this goal can be relied upon. The Labor Party warns decisions on security matters that are acceptable to only part of the nation are liable to drag Israel into dangers and political traps.

HA'ARETZ CAUTIONS AGAINST IMPENDING WAR IN NORTH

TA121141 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 May 82 p 9

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "Caution: War is at the threshold!"]

[Text] As far as war in the north is concerned, Israel is now standing at 1159 hours. The terrorists have been violating the cease-fire even though they fear a large-scale Israeli military operation, and Israel is deliberately heating up the situation and heading toward a confrontation. These facts should be explicitly stated. It is not true we do not want to invade Lebanon, as we have been explaining to the United States. There are some influential people -- the defense minister being chief among them -- who are attracted to this prospect and are employing clever, devious and calculated measures to lead to a situation where there will be no other alternative and Israel will have to invade Lebanon, even at the cost of entangling itself in a war with Syria. But as long as war has not broken out, one should not tire of saying this, because silence on this would be unpatriotic.

We have reached 1 minute before 1200 in this situation, because right now anyone who dispatches Israeli aircraft to bomb Lebanon without having earlier been provoked into doing this by a real terrorist operation is doing this with clear knowledge that our northern settlements will subsequently be shelled and that we will not be able to keep still about this, and will have to fight inside Lebanon. Furthermore, anyone who wants to create this situation also knows the experts think there is very little chance the Syrians will not intervene in some way in a war in Lebanon, and perhaps even on the Golan Heights. This possibility is gaining ground because the terrorists usually incorporate their cannons in the Syrian deployment, as is their habit. I am not saying one should always restrain oneself in the fact of the terrorists' provocations and that our air power should always be held back. The question is merely one of proportions and intentions.

Laying mines in Israeli territory by way of the Lebanese border is undoubtedly a violation of the cease-fire on the terrorists' part. But fortunately the mines were found and the affair ended without casualties. If following this violation Israel's toughest means are employed -- namely air power -- the proportions are thus being deliberately distorted. The terrorists violate the cease-fire and we create an escalation. Strategically, this means we bind our own hands, closing options, leaving only one -- that of an invasion of Lebanon and a large-scale war. The defense minister, who is known to be a clever tactician, has claimed more than once in the past that air operations should be avoided and indirect operations should be sought. Clearly today, too, we have the measures, actually many of them, to precede the use of the air force, but for some reason we have established a new scale of reaction. According to this new measuring stick we react immediately to the lowest levels of the conflict on the highest possible level.

If the air force is put into operation for a mine that caused no casualties, it would be necessary to capture Beirut for the penetration of a squad that did cause casualties. It does sound virile and strong-willed to say that we are thus protecting our rights, but such a reaction would not prevent casualties or solve our problems.

The strategic explanation given for this is that the terrorists and the PLO will be given a "root canal treatment" that would destroy their military infrastructure. The terrorists will certainly be harmed, but this is no "root canal treatment" just as the Litani operation was not. It cannot be such a thorough treatment because we cannot remain in Lebanon, just as we failed to stay even in southern Lebanon. There is only one cause that would justify a limited Israeli operation: amassive attack initiated by the terrorists on the northern settlements. Under such circumstances there would be reason, which would undoubtedly garner wide support, to push the terrorists' artillery out of range. But what is now happening is different. Not only are we accelerating the process, we are acting as though we wanted to be the policeman of Lebanon and even determine how the Lebanese members of parliament vote in the election for the next Lebanese president. In pursuing this course we will find ourselves embroiled in a mess from which we are bound to emerge badly scathed. We will end up undermining the principle of restraining our power, which is very important for Israel. Instead of gaining time and wearing down our enemies in a small-scale war we would be eroding ourselves in a large-scale one.

Everyone knows there are differences in the Cabinet over how to react to the terrorists and over which plan should be adopted for the north. Many ministers do not support Sharon's initiative. Hence, unless the improbable takes place, big decisions will be settled by a very small margin of votes. This happened in the past but now the well-founded impression keeps persisting that the Cabinet is acting mechanically here and the information it has at hand is incomplete. The government discusses the terrorist violations of the cease-fire, but does it also throughly discuss the implication of an all-out war in Lebanon, does it contemplate the various scenarios that could ensue following an invasion of Lebanon?

The question is whether the Cabinet only hears the reports and views of those who favor a large-scale vigorous reaction in Lebanon, or also listens to those who oppose our being dragged into a war that is not necessary and is not worthwhile? The opinion of the Metulla local council head, who is a "Likud" member, reflects the view of the settlers in the north, but how can it be that of all people he, and only he, can get through to the prime minister in a direct telephone call? Is the head of the Metulla local council the oracle to tell us whether to launch a war or not? There is no more telling evidence to the grotesque state of affairs into which the Begin government has maneuvered itself.

My impression is that the thesis the Defence Ministry establishment is slowly forming is that one should not conduct internal, professional discussions in front of the Cabinet. These can at best be held in the defense minister's office. The Cabinet should be presented with a unified position of experts. Anyone who opposed the minister's position in the course of a discussion in his office should forget his views and support Sharon during a Cabinet meeting. This is a dangerous situation, depriving the Cabinet of vital information by specialists. The Cabinet is the supreme body that should make the decision, and it will be held responsible for the outcome, for better or for worse. It should therefore hear and know everything -- including the internal disputes -- before it makes the crucial decision.

It may very well be that the cease-fire would disintegrate and collapse totally even if we showed restraint and do not escalate the process. But if this happens, it would be better if the terrorists are held responsible rather than us. The PLO seems to be experiencing some confusion about this too. On the one hand it showed impressive restraint and self-control following the air raid on 21 April, but it is precisely this self-restraint that places the responsibili y for the mining incidents on its shoulders.

Anyone who succeeds in controlling all the organizations that have artillery pieces in southern Lebanon shoulders the responsibility for its squads that penetrate Israel the day after and lay mines.

In the latest terrorist shelling one could also sense a desire to hit a specific place. Not only did they say this time they wanted to avoid hitting the settlements, but a few hours later the fire subsided and did not involve more than some dozen shells and Katyushas. There is another view stating that lives and property were saved only by chance and luck, but one would find it hard to believe that after all the incidents in the past the terrorists suddenly forgot how to hit targets as large as Qirat Shemona or Nahariyya. Thus, even though several organizations have artillery in southern Lebanon, it makes more sense to believe they took pains to localize their fire.

After Sharon's meeting with the chief of U.S. naval operations, the minister's office hurried to publish Sharon's remarks to the U.S. admiral on the danger emanating from the terrorist acts. However, one should emphasize the problem between us and the United States on this is not on the declaratory plane. If Israel gets involved in war, we will have to convince the United States there was no other choice, in other words, there was real provocation from the adversary, or else we will be accused of having caused the provocation.

Naturally, finding mines is no cause for war. Moreover, even if one can find here and there leading U.S. figures who would be pleased if Israel hits the PLO, even they would be hard put to support us if they learn this was would require hitting many civilians in targets beyond Israel's direct defense needs or if it transpires that would be a prolonged war that could drag the Soviets in and would allow for Soviet involvement and bring the Kremlin an easy gain. If we do not make certain this does not happen, we are sure to find ourselves in a war that would entangle us with the United States as well. The question that keeps cropping up time and again is: Has the Cabinet given thought to all these aspects?

HAIG SAYS U.S. READY TO IMPLEMENT MEMORANDUM

TA131912 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] In a message described as very friendly, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has informed Prime Minister Menahem Begin that Washington is ready to implement the strategic memorandum of understanding between the two countries. As will be recalled, the memorandum was suspended after the application of Israeli law on the Golan. Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon will visit Washington toward the end of this month and will discuss the memorandum with his U.S. counterpart, Caspar Weinberger, and with Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Political circles regard this move and the administration's decision to procure $200 million in military equipment from Israel as a sign of Washington's appreciation for Israel's restraint along the northern border. The resumption of the strategic memorandum of understanding, our political correspondent was told, would have been virtually impossible if the cannon had fired. Jerusalem has expressed satisfaction with the recent improvement of relations between the United States and Israel.

SHAMIR CALLS FOR DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS ON TABAH

TA131828 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has sent a message to his Egyptian counterpart, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, in which he suggests solving the problems of the border demarcation in Tabah in accordance with the procedures stipulated in the peace treaty. These procedures call for direct negotiations between the parties, or a compromise, or arbitration.

In a message sent to Jerusalem today [as heard], the Egyptian foreign minister suggested the two countries seek arbitration, whereas Minister Shamir suggests launching a process of compromise in good faith in an effort to find a solution to the technical problems. The joint Israeli-Egyptian Military Committee will convene in Ismail'a on 16 May and will discuss the issue of the Tabah border demarcation.

IDF WIDENS RAFAH BORDER SECURITY BELT

TA132133 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] The IDF is widening the security belt along the border with Egypt inside the town of Rafah. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that as a result of the activity, some houses were demolished and their owners were compensated either financially or by an offer of alternative housing accommodations. The security belt is being expanded because of smuggling across the security fences and because of attempts to destroy the fence so people can cross to the Egyptian side and return.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION HEAD MAY BE REPLACED

TA130935 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 May 82 p 1

[Report by Tzvi Barel]

[Text] Defense Ministry sources reported last night there is an intention to replace the head of the civil administration, Prof Menahem Milson. According to these sources, during the 6 months he has headed the civil administration, Milson has not succeeded in implementing the Defense Ministry's program and creating conditions that would permit the existence of a proper civil administration.

It has been learned that several people have been suggested for the post, including an oriental affairs expert and a member of the military government. A decision will be made in the near future as to which of them will be appointed to the post.

It will be recalled that a few days ago 25 general staff officers in the West Bank civil administration sent a letter to Milson, accusing him of destroying the civilian establishment built up over the last 15 years. People from the military government have also recently asked the defense minister to reunite the civil administration with the military government following breakdowns [taqalot] and rifts created between the military establishment and the head of the civil administration.

Union Expresses Support

TA131632 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] The Judaea and Samaria civil servants union today expressed support for the head of the civil administration, Menahem Milson. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports the union rejected the unfounded rumors, as it called them, that created the impression there is no cooperation among the various components of the civil administration establishment in Judaea and Samaria.

SHARON, MILSON TO DISCUSS JORDAN BRIDGES ISSUES

TA131834 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] The head of the civil administration in Judaea and Samaria, Menahem Milson, will meet with the defense minister soon to discuss various issues pertaining to the civil administration. This was reported this evening by a Defense Ministry spokesman.

This morning HA'ARETZ reported the Defense Ministry was planning to dismiss Milson. Among the issues the two officials will discuss is the question of extending the hours during which travel is allowed over the Jordan River bridges. This would ease and improve the procedures involved in summer visits. Milson will also raise the question of allowing tourists to cross the Jordan River bridges and the possibility of allowing two-way tourist traffic over the bridges.

SETTLEMENTS WILL NOT PREVENT 'SELF-DETERMINATION'

TA140641 Jerusalem POST in English 14 May 82 p 3

[Excerpt] The establishment of small islands of Jewish settlements in the Arab population centres in Samaria will not prevent eventual Palestinian self-determination, Ra'anan Weitz, head of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department, said yesterday. Speaking to 700 high-school pupils who gathered in Jerusalem for a seminar on 100 years of Jewish settlement, Weitz said that a distinction must be made between general settlement, "hityashvut', and settlement in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza District, to which he applied the term "hitnahalut." Weitz said that he sees no benefit arising from further settlements in the Samarian Hills, and added that Palestinians must be allowed to determine their own status.

MINISTRY PLANS INDUSTRIAL ZONES FOR WEST BANK

TA131105 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 13 May 82 p 1

[Text] The Ministry of Industry and Commerce will help with the economic consolidation of the Judaea and Samaria settlements by creating regional industrial centers, which will create employment in accordance with the inhabitants' needs and the amount of available manpower. This was reported by the director general of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Avraham Asheri, at a meeting with the heads of the local and regional councils during a tour he made of the Judaea and Samaria settlements. In the first stage, an industrial center in the Ari'el-Barqan region, covering an area of more than 1,000 dunams, is being developed. During the next few weeks, work will begin on the first plants in the area, mainly in the electronics and metal fields; an appreciable part of the products will be exported.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT EXPROPRIATES W. BANK LAND

TA131111 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 13 May 82 p 1

[Text] The military government has expropriated 3,300 dunams of land from Bani Na'im village. The military governor informed the members of the village council, which is in the Hebron area, they are entitled to receive compensation. The land is, for the most part, cultivated and has belonged to dozens of families for many generations. When the members of the Bani Na'im village council were informed of the expropriation they were shocked, because nobody had ever questioned their ownership. They appealed to lawyers, gave them all the documents needed and asked them to appeal to the Supreme Court in Jerusalem in their name.

Four months ago 140 dunams were confiscated there. This land is apparently intended for the establishment of settlements. It will be noted the authorities tried to influence the village mukhtars to join the local village league, but the latter rejected this, saying the leagues cover up acts of confication of farmers' land.

EIGHT BETHLEHEM UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ARRESTED

TA131234 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] At Bethlehem University security forces have arrested eight students, some of whom are members of the student committee.

Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports they are suspected of security offenses. Meanwhile, the 30 Bi'r Zayt University students arrested 2 days ago have been released.

BI'R ZAYT UNIVERSITY PROTESTS 'HARASSMENT'

TA131518 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Bi'r Zayt University has called on the government to let it conduct its affairs. Speaking at a news conference in Jerusalem, the acting president of the university, Dr Gabi Baramki, said the sole raison d'etre of the university is to educate, just as with any academic institution. He said that recently university students have shown restraint despite what he called provocation and harassment by the military government and Jewish settlers. Our correspondent Arye Gus notes that yesterday Bi'r Zayt University received another threatneing letter -- the fifth -- purporting to bear the signatures of Me'r Kahana, Israeli defense officials and officials of the area village leagues. The writers of the letter demanded Bi'r Zayt University staff members cease opposing the civil administration and threatened them with death. The letter was apparently sent from Jerusalem.

HA'ARETZ ON ADVANTAGES OF UNILATERAL AUTONOMY

TA131323 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 May 82 p 9

[Commentary by Dan Margalit]

[Text] The PLO is a terrorist organization which wants to destroy Israel, but the decisive majority of Palestinians regard it as their sole authorized representative. This characteristic -- as a murderous, but representative organization -- puts an end to any possibility of conducting negotiations in the foreseeable future with the genuine leadership of the Arab population in the administered territories. As long as the PLO refuses to retract clause 6 of its charter and recognize Israel's right to exist, the Likud government faces the choice of leaving the situation as it is or initiating a unilateral arrangement.

The origin of the idea of a unilateral, independent arrangement rests on the late Moshe Dayan's view of establishing unilateral autonomy which, being temporary, partial and limited, does not have to reflect a relationship that is exactly a partnership. The goal is to reduce Jewish-Palestinian friction and create political options open to changes, in the hope that in the future moderating developments will occur in the intransigent approaches of the Palestinians or the Jordanians, or both of them as representatives of the population of Judaea and Samaria.

The first step is to remove the IDF from its camps, installations and patrols through the markets and centers of the West Bank towns. Since there is no question of an agreement with any Arab element, Israel can decide for itself what its security needs are. The assumption is it will hold onto the Jordan Rift Valley and also the hilltops and the road junctions, but IDF troops have nothing to do in the heart of Ramallah and Nabulus.

In addition to getting out of the towns, Israel will stop filling the civilian government posts in them. Education and health, welfare and employment -- dealt with by Israel vigorously and without thanks -- will be matters for the mayors alone. The local police can deal with demonstrations, if they so desire. Israel will not intervene when a Palestinian flag is flown or Yasir 'Arafat's birthday is celebrated.

In this context, in terms of getting out of the responsibility for the Palestinians' daily lives, the government can put an end to the Arab manpower prevalent in the green line territory.

The damage this is causing to Jewish society is in no doubt. By turning over administration to the mayors, Israel will have a last opportunity -- although it will be hard from the aspect of giving up convenience -- to release itself from the corrupting grasp of Palestinian manpower on Jewish society and economy. Israel cannot bear the responsibility for employment alone, other than as part of a concession for comprehensive internal rule over the lives of the Arab population of Judaea and Samaria.

In such conditions involving a unilateral arrangement, there would be no need to or room for uprooting even one Jewish settlement. Israel should give the settlers means for self-defense and guarantee the main traffic arteries to them. The concession required from it -- and this is the main one -- will be to stop exproriating Arab land. The settlements' area will not be able to increase unless land is bought through negotiations free of pressure. The settlers must build good-neighborly relations before they can convince the villagers surrounding them to sell them land.

By doing so, Jewish-Palestinian friction will decrease appreciably and the Arab nervousness at the sight of every settler will decrease. We will see clearly that people from the PLO will again be elected mayors. There is some chance they will opt to maintain the Israeli rules of the game in order not to give the IDF an excuse to return to the town centers. It may be hoped they will not want to unnecessarily provoke the Jewish settlers into coming out of their settlements. As a precursor to any sort of political negotiations, it will be convenient for the PLO to have an achievement they will not want to jeopardize.

Nevertheless, the unilateral plan must take into account that these assumptions will collapse; that the PLO will look for cracks in the new arrangement and prefer to raise the level of the terrorism that it is sowing in Jewish communities. It is true that if the Palestinians' work in the Israeli economy is limited, the potentially explosive issues will be appreciably decreased, but it is reasonable to assume the IDF will be asked to redeploy. Israel has three ways to act against increased terrorism: increasing intelligence alertness; in extreme cases, returning to the retaliation method of the 1950's; but -- mainly -- showing patience and self-restraint, with awareness that terrorism is the price of severance from the Palestinians, a severance vital to Israel both in the employment market and in the shooting confrontation between IDF soldiers and the local Arab children.

Reducing military friction and removing Palestinian workers from the Israeli economy will broaden public support for a continuation of the Israeli presence in Judaea and Samaria, at least until a more genuine arrangement becomes apparent. This would be an advantage for a government suffering from suspicions by an appreciable section of the public, as shown in the latest discussions in the Hashomer Hatza'ir kibbutzim. This would also make Israel's international position easier. Television viewers in the United States will no longer see soldiers constantly firing at demonstrators without the IDF being given the chance to explain what every Israeli knows, that this was done for reasons of self-defense.

A unilateral step by Israel against the background of the new situation created in the West Bank would not guarantee good results. The chances were better when Dayan initiated the move after the Camp David agreements were signed, not now when the dimensions of Ari'el Sharon's and Menahem Milson's civil administration failures are emerging. But there is still a possibility a unilateral arrangement will provide some chance of creating a new infrastructure of relations instead of that destroyed over the last few months. The assumption is the PLO will have something to lose if it undermines it. It is also possible, in the long run, the unilateral plan will be shown to be an essential preface to the autonomy talks, for which the sides are finding it hard to find a starting point.

PUBLIC DIVIDED OVER DRUZE ID CARD PROBLEM

TA131119 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 May 82 p 3

[Pori poll]

[Text] The Israeli public is divided in its views as to whether it was or was not justified to force the Golan Heights Druze to accept Israeli identification cards. This is revealed in a Pori Institute nationwide public opinion poll conducted at HA'ARETZ's request. From all those replying to the poll, 45.9 percent justified making the Druze accept Israeli identification cards, compared with 40.6 percent who could not justify this step. The remainder of the people asked had no opinion.

An analysis of the findings based on socioeconomic composition shows the higher up the interviewee is, the more his opposition increases to making the Druze accept Israeli identification cards. Among people with higher education and those born in Israel the rate of those opposed to the authorities' action in the Golan Heights is more than 50 percent. The poll covered a representative sample of 1,200 men and women who were given personal interviews in their homes throughout the country.

ATTORNEY GENERAL RULES DRUZE TRAVEL BAN ILLEGAL

TA130848 Jerusalem POST in English 13 May 82 p 1

[Report by Benny Morris]

[Text] The security forces acted in breach of the law when they imposed travel restrictions last month on Golan Druze who wanted to leave their villages. This emerges from a circular written by Attorney-General Yitzhaq Zamir and distributed yesterday to all directors-general of government ministries.

In the circular, Zamir implicitly accepts the claim of the Association of Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI) that the maximum penalty for not carrying or presenting an identity card is a IS500 fine. He says that the law does not allow for increasing penalties beyond those generally permitted in Israel.

The circular states that since the passage of the Golan law, Golan Druze must be treated in all matters as Israeli citizens and are required to hold and carry identity cards and present them on request, and that not to do so is a violation of the law. Government agencies may make the rendering of services conditional on the presentation of identity cards. But, Zamir emphasizes, this applies only in specified circumstances and cannot be extended beyond those recognized by the law. ACRI yesterday commended Zamir for issuing the circular.

Zamir said last night that the military police and the state comptroller are still investigating other complaints made by ACRI pertaining to the behaviour of the security forces in the Druze villages in recent months.

EHRLICH SAYS DRUZE ID CARD NOT NEGOTIABLE

TA132004 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 May 82

[Excerpt] Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich today informed the Golan Druze spiritual leader, Shaykh Salman Tahir Abu Salah, that the government has no intention of negotiating with the Druze over the identification cards issue. Our correspondent Gil Sadan reports the elderly shaykh left his village, Majdal Shams, today for the first time since the IDF-imposed closure of the village was lifted. He made this move in an attempt to advance negotiations toward ending the Druze strike and conferred with Ehrlich in the latter's office in Tel Aviv. The meeting was preceded by a 2-hour meeting with the director general of the prime minister's office, Matityahu Shmuelevitz. It looks as though no progress was made in either of the meetings. Quiet prevailed on the Golan Heights today.

SOME COUNCIL OF EUROPE DELEGATES AVOID JERUSALEM

TA131628 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] The delegates of France, Spain, Greece and Portugal will not participate in the meeting of the Council of Europe's Political Committee, scheduled to convene in Jerusalem next week. This was learned by our correspondent in Paris, who heard it from sources associated with the Council of Europe in Strasbourg. The French Government allowed its representatives on the Political Committee to decide for themselves whether or not they wanted to participate in the meeting in Jerusalem.

AVIATION UNIONS TO CLOSE AIR ROUTES 21, 22 MAY

TA131534 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Air routes to and from Israel will be completely paralyzed beginning Friday afternoon [21 May] and ending Saturday evening [22 May]. This was decided by the civil aviation services employees unions' headquarters. Its chairman told our correspondent Beni Rom if back-to-work orders are issued, the employees will honor them.

AUTHORS CLAIM IDF DEVELOPING CRUISE MISSILE

TA121637 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Report from London by Yosi Melman]

[Excerpts] London, 10 May (Special) -- "Israel, South Africa and Taiwan are apparently developing a cruise missile that will be able to carry a nuclear warhead 2,400 km and strike from Israel any point in the Arab world and also many targets in the southern part of the Soviet Union." This is reported in a new book to be published next week in London by (Valentine and Mitchell). The publisher says the book is already available in the United States. The book, which came into the hands of this correspondent, was written jointly by the U.S.-Israeli professor, 'Amos (Perlmutter), Dr Mikha'el Handel (of the International Relations Department at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem), and Uri Bar-Yosef, who is represented as a former air force officer and a graduate student at Hebrew University.

The book, "Two Minutes Over Baghdad," describes the background to the air force's bombing of the nuclear reactor in Iraq and also tells about the development of nuclear weapons in Israel. According to the authors: "There are also signs that Israel and South Africa are succeeding in developing a neutron bomb and are cooperating not only on a strategic weapons stockpile but also on tactical weapons."

The authors further claim, on the basis of reports, "Israel is developing a nuclear cannon that will fire shells already in its possession." The authors conclude Israel will thus have second-strike nuclear capability. This means if Israel's nuclear capability is harmed by an enemy attack Israel will still be able to make a nuclear counterattack. According to the authors' assessment these conditions will lead Israel to change the nuclear doctrine developed by Moshe Dayan, which held that Israel had a "bomb in the basement" but this was not to be declared publicly.

The authors note that in 1972 two Israeli scientists, Yesha'yahu (Lebenzal) and Menahem (Levine), made a breakthrough in the development of the process of enriching uranium by using laser beams and today Israel has an installation for enriching uranium using the cheapest process in the world. They said the CIA has reported that Israel has 200 nuclear warheads, mostly for tactical purposes, with a destructive force of not more than 20 kilotons. Today, Israel can fire nuclear weapons in its possession using the Kfir, Phantom, F-15 and F-16 planes, two models of the French-Israeli Jericho missile and American-made Lance missiles.

UN COUNCIL ON NAMIBIA ADOPTS DECLARATION

EA132024 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1800 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Arusha -- The UN council for Namibia today unanimously adopted the Arusha declaration and program of action to intensify international support in all fields to the oppressed people of Namibia. The declaration and the program of action formed the basis of recommendations to be taken by the UN General Assembly during its meeting on Namibia in November or December this year.

The declaration was adopted at the end of the council's sixth extraordinary meeting held in Arusha. It reiterated its recommendations to the Security Council that comprehensive and (?mandatory) sanctions against the racist South Africa be adopted to compel the Boer regime to comply with resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. The declaration urged the international community to extend all support and assistance to the Namibian liberation front, SWAPO, and the frontline states for defense of their sovereignty and territorial integrity against South Africa.

SENEGAL PRESIDENT CLOSES OMVS SESSION 12 MAY

AB131425 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 12 May 82

[Speech by Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, new chairman of the Senegal River Development Association [OMVS], at the closing session of the conference of heads of state and government in Dakar on 12 May -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Presidents and dear brothers, members of the Central Executive Bureau of the Malian People's Democratic Union, government and national assembly members, Your Excellencies the Ambassadors, representatives of international organizations, Mr OMVS High Commissioner, ladies and gentlemen: We have just experienced moments of great emotional intensity characterized by our common faith in the very promising destiny of our organization. My dear colleagues and brothers, after the Iama dam, on which work started in December 1979, we have now layed the cornerstone of the Manantali dam.

My dear colleagues and brothers, we have just examined our organization's activities over the past 2 years. And now that I am succeeding my brother and friend President Haydala as chairman of our conference, I would like to say -- at the risk of hurting his modesty -- that during his tenure of office the OMVS achieved very positive results and won undeniable international audience thanks to his eminent qualities of statesmanship, made up of courage, lucidity, moderation, determination and efficiency.

My dear colleagues and brothers, our program would still be at the stage of intentions without the very considerable assistance of the friendly countries and international financial institutions that agreed to join us in our very great and generous ambitions. In your name, I would like to thank them all and to assure them that their act of faith will be reciprocated in our people's eagerness to make the best use of these important investments. I also would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the ministerial council, especially its outgoing chairman, the OMVS high commissioner and his team and all the experts for their devotion to duty and the quality of the work so far accomplished.

My dear colleagues and brothers, in implementing the program we have drawn up, I will pay particular attention to the following actions: vigilant supervision of the execution of the Diama and Manantali dam projects, search for funds for the construction of the electric power station to enable the Manantali dam to perform all its functions, the search for funds for the construction of the (Bigre-Foisse)-Diama access road and rapid execution of the various components of the navigation project whose proposed ports and jetties are now objects of a feasibility study.

These actions should be our main concern during the next 2 years and should be objectives whose implementation we must accept as a new challenge. We have just reached a decisive turning point in the life of our organization. In fact, our main projects are being realized and, as I have just said, we must ensure that the remaining program of rural infrastructures also is started.

My dear colleagues and brothers, work on the Manantali dam will start in June 1982. In less than 4 years, the Diama dam will begin operation. We therefore must move rapidly if we want to demonstrate how far our faith and the very important investments made are justified. Apart from ensuring the correct execution of the Diama and Manantali dam projects, the OMVS high commissioner must also give priority to the feasibility studies relating to integrated rural and industrial development and protection of the environment. My dear colleagues and brothers, I have very rapidly explained the manner in which -- with your support and advice -- I am going to fulfill the mandate you have just entrusted to me.

Final Communique

AB131100 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 12 May 82

["Final communique" issued at the end of the heads of state of the Senegal River Development Organization meeting in Bamako on 12 May -- read by Mauritanian Transport and Equipment Minister Ahmedou Ould Abdallah -- recorded]

[Text] The seventh ordinary session of the conference of heads of state and government of the Senegal River Development Organization, OMVS, took place in Bamako on 12 May 1982 under the chairmanship of His Excellency Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation, head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and current chairman of the organization. His Excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, and His Excellency Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali, attended the session together with their delegations. After welcoming the heads of state and their delegations, the Malian president expressed satisfaction about the very important progress made by the organization in the execution of its program.

In his speech opening the deliberations of the conference, the current OMVS chairman, Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, reported on the organization's activities during his tenure in office. He emphasized that the results achieved are very clear proof of the solid cooperation existing among the organization's member states. The heads of state and government approved the report of activities presented to them by Robert Tieble N'daw, Mali' s minister of industrial development and tourism and current chairman of the ministerial council. The heads of state and government noted with satisfaction the tireless efforts made in the execution of the organization's program, which enabled the launching of the Diama and Manantali dam projects. The heads of state and government took this opportunity to express again their sincere gratitude to the friendly countries and the international organizations which demonstrated their solidarity with the organization by making substantial contributions to the financing of its program.

The conference of the heads of state and government of the OMVS addressed sincere congratulations and gratitude to the outgoing chairman of the conference, Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, for the tireless efforts he made and the effective manner in which he discharged his duties. It also congratulated the outgoing chairman of the ministerial council, Robert Tieble N'daw, for the competence and dynamism he demonstrated throughout his tenure of office. The conference also expressed its satisfaction to the high commissioner of the OMVS, Moktar (Livan), for the important and concrete results achieved during the past 2 years and encouraged him and his team to persevere in their efforts to ensure the realization of the organization's objectives.

During this seventh session, the heads of state and government signed an agreement relating to the ways and means of financing their joint projects and the legal instrument concerning the conditions of execution of the Manantali dam. The heads of state and government also decided to increase the human, financial and material resources of the organization, which has reached a decisive turning point in the execution of its program. The heads of state and government agreed in principle to transfer the organization's headquarters from Dakar to Saint Louis.

His Excellency President Abdou Diouf of Senegal was elected chairman of the conference of heads of state and government of the OMVS. The heads of state and government also appointed Lt Col Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, member of the Military Committee of National Salvation and minister of transport and equipment of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, current chairman of the OMVS ministerial council.

The heads of state and government reviewed major international and intra-African problems concerning which they reached an identity of views. They reaffirmed the support of the OMVS member states for Arab-African cooperation and expressed satisfaction with the results achieved by the 24-member ministerial council for Arab-African cooperation, which met in Dakar on 22 and 23 April. In the same connection, the heads of state and government hailed the advent of the Arab-African committee for cooperation.

The OMVS heads of state and government expressed concern over the crisis experienced by the OAU. They promised to do everything to transcend this crisis and to work together effectively to strengthen their cohesion and African unity.

Finally, the heads of state and government decided to hold their next ordinary session in Nouakchott in (?1983). The Mauritanian and Senegalese delegations sincerely thanked His Excellency Gen Moussa Traore and the Malian people and government for the warm and brotherly reception accorded them throughout their stay in the Mali Republic.

Issued in Bamako on 12 May 1982, the conference of heads of state and government. [applause]

CEPGL LEADERS HOLD 'SPECIAL SUMMIT' IN KIGALI

AB131028 Paris AFP in English 1003 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Kigali, 13 May (AFP) -- Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi, which are linked in the Economic Community of Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL), have held a special summit in this Rwandan capital.

Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko, Juvenal Habyarimana and Jean-Baptiste Bagaza reviewed community affairs yesterday, and also discussed African affairs, notably covering Namibia, Chad and Western Sahara. They expressed satisfaction that at a time when Africa is suffering from these problems things were going well in the Great Lakes Region. President Mobutu, current CEPGL chairman, said this proved the community's dynamism. The three leaders also expressed satisfaction at being able to share identical viewpoints on current African problems.

General Mobutu said however that, contrary to Rwanda and Burundi, Zaire had for its own reasons not yet recognized the disputed Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) proclaimed for the Western Sahara.

ALGERIA

REPORTS ON GREEK PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Papandreou Press Conference

LD131314 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Following talks this morning at the office of the presidency between Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and party secretary general, and Papandreou, Greek prime minister, the latter held a press conference at 1100 at the people's palace before his departure from Algeria. The press conference was attended by Algerian and foreign journalists.

Papandreou opened the press conference by expressing his pleasure at the great welcome given him by Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and party secretary general, and by Algerian officials. He added that his official visit to Algeria is receiving great attention from the Greek Government and that Greek foreign policy officials are carefully reviewing the talks with President Chadli Bendjedid. He added that as a result of these important talks, we have reached very important agreements primarily aimed at deepening cooperation and widening relations between our two countries.

Brother Papandreou then dealt with the positive role Algeria is playing for the sake of peace, pointing out that Greece will cooperate with every country that believes in international security and peace. He declared his country's solidarity with the peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and subserviency.

Papandreou also pointed out that in addition to agreements in commerce and construction, it has been decided to set up a joint Algerian-Greek commission, the basic aim of which will be to follow up developments in economic relations.

With regard to international issues, particularly Arab issues, Papandreou said this first visit by a Greek delegation to Algeria will be followed by a number of visits to other Arab countries to discuss regional security and safety. Moreover, a Polisario office has been set up in Greece, in accordance with the Greek Government's desire to help to defend the just causes in the world.

In conclusion, Papandreou expressed (?admiration) for the efforts made by the political leadership of President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and party secretary general, to make Algeria a country that cherishes peace.

After the press conference, cooperation agreements were signed in the presence of Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and Greek Prime Minister Papandreou. These agreements will consolidate relations between the two countries.

13 May Departure

LD131936 Algiers APS in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 May 82

[Excerpt] Algiers, 13 May (APS) -- Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou left Algiers this afternoon following an official visit that lasted 4 days. He was seen off at the Algiers Houari Boumedienne Airport by President Chadli Bendjedid, president and secretary general of the FLN, who was accompanied by members of the government, senior party and government officials and members of the diplomatic corps in Algiers.

Joint Communique

LD132120 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 May 82

[Joint communique issued 13 May on official visit of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou]

[Text] At the invitation of Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the FLN, Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Greek Republic, paid an official visit to Algeria from 10-13 May 1982. Members of the two delegations participated in the talks Andreas Papandreou held with His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid. The talks were held in an atmosphere dominated by friendship and deep understanding and demonstrated the quality of relations between the two countries, which expressed their will to give the cooperation between them the same dimension, content and quality as their political relations.

The two delegations expressed a readiness to do all they could to develop and promote economic, scientific and cultural cooperation and to concentrate exchanges between them in all fields so as complement their two economies. They agreed in this respect to find means and ways to embody this common desire and to establish a framework for cooperation aimed at giving a permanent and continuing nature to exchanges between the two countries. An agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation thus was concluded and a program for trade exchanges between the two countries was laid down.

Both sides decided to set up a common cooperation committee and, in view of both countries' desire to give Mediterranean culture a new dimension as far as its contributing to world civilization, the two delegations signed a cultural agreement.

At the international level, both sides made an indepth study of the world situation and noted that the rise in tension is a result of the growing inclination to pursue the policy of force. Both sides noted that this tension is aimed at obstructing the decolonization process and the liberation of peoples. In view of the shared belief that democracy in international relations leads to a reduction of tension and paves the way for an era of peace and stability, both sides decided to increase their efforts to contribute to the achievement of democracy at all international bodies and organizations. Both sides expressed the conviction that the policy of nonalignment contributes greatly to the achievement of international peace and security and consider the principles and objectives of nonalignment to be a major and important contribution to a more just and equitable evaluation of international relations.

When discussing the Mediterranean, both sides expressed anxiety at the increased tension and the spread of foreign forces in the region. In this context, they reaffirmed that there could be no separation of security in Europe from security in the Mediterranean. They confirmed the need to exert all efforts to overcome this situation and to transform the Mediterranean into a region of peace and cooperation. Both sides confirmed their support for the peaceful settlement of conflicts in the world on the basis of the respect of sovereignty, independence and the territorial integrity of all countries and the right of peoples to self-determination.

When exchanging views on the policy of relaxation, both sides confirmed the need for comprehensive and general implementation of such a policy and for its widening to all regions and to all manifestations of international relations. Both sides confirmed the importance they attach to the changing of the structures of international economic relations and agreed in this context to continue their efforts toward starting comprehensive talks aimed at preparing a new international economic order.

Both sides expressed their deep anxiety at the returning inclination toward the arms race that gravely threatens world peace and security. They stressed the importance of the second extraordinary UNGA session devoted to disarmament and the need to work toward the success of this session and the start of a real course to disarmament. Both sides agreed the problems of disarmament, peace, security and development are connected and that their solution requires comprehensive analysis and significant changes in international economic and political relations.

Concerning the Cyprus problem, both sides reconfirmed their conviction that its solution lies in strict respect for UN resolutions and those of the Nonaligned Movement, but that this solution cannot be achieved without the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the island. In this context, they recalled their adherence to respect for the unity of Cyprus, its territorial integrity and independence and its belonging to the Nonaligned Movement.

Both sides expressed their anxiety over the dangerous situation in the Middle East as a result of the continuation of the aggressive policy of the Zionist entity which they strongly condemned. They confirmed that the Palestinian problem is the core of the Middle East crisis. They reaffirmed that any just and lasting settlement cannot be achieved without the full participation of the PLO or without the withdrawal of all occupation forces from the occupied Arab territories. They reconfirmed their full support and solidarity with the Palestinian people, led by the PLO, their sole legitimate representative struggling for the realization of their rights, including that of setting up an independent state on its national soil.

When discussing the situation in southern Africa, they reconfirmed their support for the peoples of the region in their struggles for decolonization and against the racist regime and racial discrimination. They again expressed their unreserved support for and full solidarity with the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, struggling for their right to freedom and independence in line with UN resolutions.

When discussing the problem of Western Sahara, both sides lauded the OAU resolutions aimed at finding a just solution to the conflict in Western Sahara on the basis of the respect of the firm right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and independence in accordance with UN and OAU resolutions. In this context, they supported the immediate opening of direct talks between the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and Morocco.

The Greek delegation thanked His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid and the Algerian Government and people for the warm welcome accorded them and for their interesting stay in Algeria. President Chadli Bendjedid was invited to pay an official visit to Greece. The invitation was accepted with gratitude and its form will be defined according to diplomatic practices.

'LEFTWING' CONFERENCE ON MEDITERRANEAN ENDS

NC081026 Paris AFP in English 0624 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Algiers, 8 May (AFP) -- A Mediterranean conference of some 30 leftwing political parties and organisations ended four days of lengthy and arduous discussions here on Friday with a call to the region's peoples to condemn "imperialism's strategic redeployment in the Middle East and the Maghreb" (the western part of Arab North Africa).

It urged greater mobilisation of Mediterranean peoples so as to create conditions for the dismantling of bases, the withdrawal of foreign intervention forces and fleets, and the banning of the storage and transit of nuclear weapons.

The meeting condemned Israeli annexation and expansion in Jerusalem -- referred to by its Arab name Al-Quds -- the Golan Heights and occupied Arab territories, from which it urged complete Israeli withdrawal.

But the conference refrained from commenting on the Camp David Peace agreement between Israel and Egypt, at the request in particular of the delegate of France's ruling Socialist Party.

It reaffirmed respect for legitimate Palestinian rights, including self-determination and an independent state on national territory, with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

MAURITANIA

HAYDALA RECEIVES POLISARIO EMISSARY 13 MAY

AB140829 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] The chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state received in audience yesterday the special emissary of the secretary general of the Polisario.

After the audience, the Saharan emissary said he delivered a personal message from Mohammed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front and chairman of the SDAR Revolutionary Council. He added: I also discussed with the president ways to strengthen the fraternal cooperation of our two peoples, and issues of common interest. He pointed out that they held similar views on the issues discussed.

SUDAN

AT-TAYYIB PRESIDES OVER SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

JN131911 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Khartoum, 13 May (SUNA) -- The National Security Council (NSC) met at 0800 this morning under Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president and NSC chairman. The NSC reviewed the security situation in the country and was assured things are sound on the domestic front.

During the meeting, possible internal and external threats were discussed and it was asserted that contacts and coordination have been made with all fraternal and friendly countries to explain the dimensions of the conspiracies against Sudan.

MILITARY COUP ATTEMPT IN LIBYA REPORTED

JN131811 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Tripoli, 13 May (SUNA) -- There are reports from Tripoli that there was a military coup attempt recently in Libya to overthrow the regime of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. These reports also say that Brig Gen Mustafa al-Kharrubi, who is a Libyan revolution council member, was injured during the attempt.

The attempt was aimed at getting rid of Al-Qadhdhafi because the situation in Libya has become intolerable. Al-Qadhdhafi is reported to have ordered the execution of Colonel 'Adlan who led the coup attempt.

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER RECEIVES LIBYAN OPPOSITIONIST

JN101518 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Khartoum, 10 May (SUNA) -- People's Assembly Speaker 'Izz ad-Din as-Saayid this morning received 'Abd al-Hamid Bakkush, secretary general of the Libyan Liberation Organization [Munazzamat at-Tahir al-Libiyah], and his accompanying delegation.

Bakkush detailed for the People's Assembly speaker the situation in Libya and the Libyan people's struggle against the dictatorship of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and his conspiracies against the security and stability of Africa and the Arab region.

Bakkush also conveyed the greetings of Bashir ar-Rabiti, chairman of the Central Committee of the Libyan Liberation Organization, and his appreciation for the support provided by President Numayri and the Sudanese people to the Libyan people in their tribulation.

'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid reiterated the support of the Sudanese Government and people for the fraternal Libyan people in their just struggle to shake off the oppression of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

IRAQI ENVOY ARRIVES, DELIVERS HUSAYN MESSAGE

JN092116 Khartoum SUNA in English 1745 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Khartoum, 9 May (SUNA) -- The Iraqi high Education Minister 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Hashimi arrived here this afternoon carrying a message from President Saddam Husayn to President of the Republic of Ja'far Numayri inviting him to participate in the non-aligned summit conference scheduled for Baghdad next September. At his arrival here, President Saddam's envoy described the Sudanese-Iraqi relations as solid and good.

About the Syrian stance towards the Iraqi-Iranian war the envoy described the Syrian attitude as painful and has a negative impact to the Arab world. Commenting on the attitudes of the other Arab countries the envoy said the countries stances were divided between those who backed Iraq with all means and those who stand aloof and others who support Iraq according to their capabilities.

In response to a question about the war front and to the point to which peaceful initiatives arrived, the Iraqi envoy stated that those initiatives have realized nothing but still continue. He further added that Iraq is completely ready to cease fire and settle the conflict with Iran peacefully on condition that Iran recognizes Iraq's sovereignty on its lands waters and promises not to interfere in the internal affairs of Iraq and the Arab nation. About the situation at the front he said that it is good and satsifying. The Iraqi official was received at Khartoum airport by Foreign Minister Mohammad Mirghani Mubarak, the Iraqi ambassador in Khartoum and staff of the Iraqi Embassy here.

TUNISIA

PRESS STATEMENT ISSUED ON TUNISIAN-TURKISH TALKS

LD092130 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Following the official visit by Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi to Turkey, the Foreign Ministry has issued the following press statement:

At the invitation of Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi paid an official visit to Turkey at the head of an important delegation from 5 May 1982.

During the visit, Es-Sebsi was received by Gen Kenan Evren, National Security Council president and head of state, to whom he conveyed the fraternal greetings of President Habib Bourguiba. He was also received by Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu.

The official talks between the Tunisian and Turkish foreign ministers were held in an atmosphere of deep friendship, fraternity and mutual understanding. The two sides noted with satisfaction the identity of views over questions discussed. They also expressed their satisfaction at the constant development of bilateral relations on the basis of old-established historic relations. They agreed to consolidate cooperation in all spheres particularly commerce and industry, with a view to laying down the foundation of a true bilateral relationship that would be an example for fruitful cooperation among Muslim countries. In this regard, they expressed their determination to exploit all means to implement their joint projects in the shortest possible time.

The two ministers reviewed regional and international conditions. They expressed their deep concern over the situation in the Middle East resulting from Israel's aggressive actions and expansionist designs against the Arab countries. They expressed their conviction that no lasting, just and comprehensive solution for the Middle East conflict can be found other than Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and Jerusalem and recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinians including the establishment of their independent state.

The two sides affirmed their constant support for the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the need for its participation in all efforts designed to achieve peace in the area.

The two sides denounced the recent Israeli decision to annex the Golan Heights and its illegitimate actions on the West Bank and in Gaza and the acts of terrorism it commits against the Islamic holy places. They also denounced the Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon and affirmed their concern for safeguarding Lebanon's national unity and territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence.

The Tunsian side expressed its appreciation of the just stand adopted by Turkey and its continued support for the Arab cause in Palestine.

The two ministers expressed their deep concern over the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq and expressed their strong hopes for a peaceful solution to end in the shortest possible time the war between the two Islamic countries. In this regard, they affirmed their constant support for the efforts exerted by the peace committee.

They also expressed their concern over the current situation in Afghanistan and once more affirmed the conviction to the effect that this problem can be resolved by political means on the basis of respect for Afghanistan's independence and sovereignty.

The two sides reviewed problems in Africa and particularly South Africa where racial discrimination is still pursued. They also discussed Namibia and strongly denounced the racist policy.

During the visit and within the framework of friendship between the two countries, several agreements were concluded covering consular and judicial affairs, commercial matters and the extradition of criminals.

The Tunisian foreign minister invited his Turkish counterpart to pay an official visit to Tunisia. The invitation was gratefully accepted and the date of the visit will be fixed later.

KENYA

MOI DISCUSSES AFRICAN ISSUES WITH SUDAN LEADER

EA122110 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 12 May 82

[Excerpt] President Moi and President Ja'far Numayri of Sudan today held discussions at State House, Nairobi. During the discussions, the two presidents reviewed bilateral and international issues. Both presidents agreed on a common approach to problems affecting the OAU. They emphasized the importance of unity among African states and strict adherence to procedures governing the pan-African boom.

MOI RECEIVES SWAPO LEADER SAM NUJOMO

EA131124 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 13 May 82

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, who is the current chairman of the OAU, today called on the Western contact group to expedite their negotiations with the minority regime in South Africa for immediate realization of independence in Namibia. President Moi said the South African regime should realize that its security and stability depend very much on the good will of the people in the region, whose patience cannot be overstretched.

The president made the observation when he received a detailed progress report on Namibia's independence struggle from the president of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma, at State House, Nairobi.

During the discussions, President Moi agreed with SWAPO's independence strategy of one-man, one-vote. President Moi promised to spearhead and initiate contacts with the Western contact group of West Germany, Britain, Canada, the USA and France to explain the OAU's strategy and urgency on Namibia's independence.

President Moi said that violence and bloodshed could be avoided in the region if all the parties concerned resorted to reason and appreciated human dignity.

On other events in the continent, President Moi said that African problems would be best solved if handled without the involvement of external forces.

UGANDA

GOVERNMENT ORDERS MORE THAN 200 PEOPLE DETAINED

EA131952 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] The Uganda Government today issued indefinite detention orders against over 200 people, including the former dictator Idi Amin's aide, Bob Astles. Whereas no specific charges were listed against the people, it was believed that they were a threat to state security.

British-born Astles, who once headed Amin's notorious anti-smuggling bureau, was acquitted of murder charges by a Kampala high court in September 1981. He was, however, rearrested immediately and has since been detained in Kampala. Among those detained with him in today's government order included top Amin former military aides.

CHAD

FAN DENIES FIRING ON OAU PEACE FORCES 13 MAY

NC140910 Paris AFP in English 0834 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Paris, 14 May (AFP) -- Chad's rebel Armed Forces of the North (FAN) today denied that they had fired on the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) peacekeeping force but said they had "simply exercised their legitimate right to pursue Ndjamena's forces."

According to Afal Ahmed, FAN's representative in Euge, the Chadian Government forces had attacked FAN's post in Kundjuru from the eastern Chadian community of Ati.

The OAU secretary-general's special representative in Chad, Gebre Egziabher Dawit, said that Hisseine Habre's FAN forces had attacked troops of the OAU force based in Ati yesterday. Despite this "act of provocation" the OAU forces refrained from firing back, the representative said.

Mr Ahmed called for a "true neutrality" on the part of the OAU forces and accused the OAU of allowing government troops to use OAU positions for attacks on FAN.

GABON

SAUDI PRINCE ENDS VISIT, SIGNS AGREEMENTS

AB120910 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Muhammad al-Faysal Al Sa'ud, visitng our country since Sunday, leaves Libreville this morning for Lagos. Before holding a press conference yesterday afternoon, His Royal Highness Prince Muhammad al-Faysal Al Sa'ud signed, with His Excellency President El-Hadj Omar Bongo, the final document marking the end of the deliberations of Saudi and Gabonese experts. The document also marks the end of the prince's visit to Gabon.

Apart from the items on the agenda, the draft agreement also touches on the creation of a bank in our country with Islamic capital and the establishment of, and Gabon's participation in, an Islamic financial institution. The construction of housing units and the establishment of a baby food factory also were agreed upon by the Saudi delegation.

ZAIRE

AZAP REPORTS DECISION TO RENOUNCE U.S. AID

AB131348 Paris AFP in French 1148 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Paris, 13 May (AFP) -- The Zairian Government has decided to renounce U.S. economic aid, the ZAIRIAN PRESS AGENCY (AZAP) announced in a dispatch received in Paris Thursday morning.

The agency indicated that this decision was made by President Mobutu Sese Seko on his return Wednesday from Nairobi where he took part in a special session of the administrative council of the UN environment program. The state commissioner for foreign affairs, Yoka Mangono, had been asked to inform the U.S. charge d'affaires of this decision as soon as possible, according to AZAP. The agency said Kinshasa's decision was in response to some "insulting remarks recently made by some American officials" to the effect that part of the American aid to Zaire was embezzled. The decision was made shortly after Washington decided to reduce economic aid to Zaire.

Zaire "has always considered itself a friend of the United States," declared AZAP, which emphasized that "the United States has never given military aid to Zaire" and that "what has been hypocritically called 'American aid' is, in fact, credits that are completely refundable."

After denouncing Washington's "intolerable attitude," AZAP attributed it to American Democratic congressmen, especially Steven Solarz, chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs, which includes two university teachers "who were expelled from Zaire for subversion." [sentence received] In this connection, AZAP recalled the invitation which Solarz sent to "deserter" Nguza Karl-I-Bond. (In Washington in September 1981 Nguza Karl-I-Bond, former Zairian foreign minister and prime minister, who has been living in exile in Belgium since 1980, accused President Mobutu of embezzling public funds.)

"The collusion between some circles in the American Congress and the anti-Zaire lobby has never been as active and manifest as it has been since our country decided to personally sell its production of diamonds without any interference from the traditional sales networks" which are dominated by "persons or groups that have influence within the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the American Congress," added AZAP.

In the final analysis, explained AZAP, "the affair of Zaire's vote on the Golan has not brought us any good fortune." (Zaire abstained during the vote at the United Nations on a resolution condemning the occupation by Israel, it is recalled.

EXECUTIVE BUREAU CUTS PARTY ALLOWANCES 13 MAY

AB131735 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1655 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Kinshasa, 13 May (AZAP) -- At a meeting in Mont Ngaliema on Thursday, presided over by the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, the MPR Central Committee's Executive Bureau decided to cut all allowances and other compensations granted to high cadres of the main organs of the party. These organs are: the Central Committee, Political Bureau, Legislative Council, Executive Committee and the Executive and Judicial Councils.

Citizen Mpinga Kesenda, first vice president of the Central Committee and permanent secretary of the Political Bureau, who announced this decision in his report on the meeting, stressed that this measure only affects high officials of the organs mentioned and not officials of the public sector and parastatals. "This means civil servants, from the bailiff to the secretary general of the administration, will continue to draw their whole salaries as before. The same goes for officials of semipublic services," citizen Mpinga said.

The bureau spokesman added that official receptions, conferences, symposia, seminars and other meetings and the expenses connected with them henceforth will be reduced to a strict minimum. Cadres, he said, should know that they have to pursue a policy of austerity and avoid unnecessary expenses.

Specific directives will be given to heads of the organs concerned to implement these measures which, he said, are aimed at intensifying the implementation of decisions already announced by the founding chairman of the MPR in connection with financial stabilization and the revival of the national economy. President Mobutu recently decided to cut public expenditure by 50 percent.

Earlier, participants at the meeting examined relations between Zaire and some countries on which the Executive Council will take necessary measures.

GHANA

AKATA-PORE WARNS OF ANTIREVOLUTIONARY LEAFLETS

AB131856 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Sergeant Akata-Pore, has disclosed that former politicians and businessmen who had plundered the country's wealth and are now in self-imposed exile have been circulating antirevolutionary leaflets. He therefore advised Ghanaians to beware of the mischievous activities of these people.

Seargeant Akata-Pore was speaking at a workers' and farmers' rally at Navrongo. He said Ghanaians should not allow themselves to be influenced by the rich few who are feeding fat on the sweat and toil of poor people. Sergeant Akata-Pore said the revolution seeks to liberate the suffering masses and make them aware of the extent to which the rich few have stolen their wealth.

MALIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES WITH TRAORE MESSAGE

AB122056 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] A three-man Malian delegation led by the minister of education, Col Sekou Ly, arrived in Accra today with a special message from President Moussa Traore to the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings.

Col Sekou Ly told newsmen on arrival that the delegation will hold talks with government officials on ways of improving the existing relations between the two countries. The delegation will be in Ghana for 3 days.

SIERRA LEONE

PRESIDENT STEVENS ANNOUNCES NEW CABINET

AB122105 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 12 May 82

[Excerpts] The president, Dr Siaka Stevens, today announced the appointment of 30 cabinet ministers, ministers of state and parliamentary special assistants to run the affairs of state following the general elections to Sierra Leone's next parliament.

Commenting on the changes in the ministerial appointments, the president emphasized that no particular ministry will now (?rely) on individuals and urged the ministers to accept the changes in the spirit of nationality and to work in unity and dedication to make Sierra Leone a better place.

In the new cabinet, Mr Salifu Jusu-Sheriff is the minister of finance while (Dr Sheku Sissey) becomes minister of works. The new attorney general is Mr F.M. Minah, while (Dr Siaka Kano) becomes minister of development and economic planning. Dr Abdulai Conteh retains his position as foreign minister, but Mr Abdul Karim Koroma is now resident minister for the Northern Province. The portfolios for trade and industry go to Mr A.B. Kamara; agriculture and forestry to (Dr Abbas Kabundu); transport and communications go to Dr Joe Jackson; and the minister of labor is Mr S.B. Marah. The new minister of health is (Dr Kachaku) Tandaw. (Mr J.E. Levins) takes over the portfolio of natural resources, fisheries and livestock, while Dr S.B. Banya becomes the minister of the interior. Mr Hassan G. Kanu has been reappointed minister of mines and Mr Ibrahim Kamara is the minister of lands, housing and country planning.

The new minister of social welfare and rural development is (Dr M.B. Dabo), while Mr Semba-Fornah continues to hold the portfolio of energy and power. The portfolio of tourisim and cultural affairs has been assigned to Dr I.M. Fofanah.

The resident ministers for Eastern and Southern Provinces are still Mr B.S. Massaquoi and Mr Harold Hanciles respectively. There are seven ministers of state in the new government: Mr Tamba Juana, minister of state, second vice president's office; (Mr Koney Sissey), minister of state for finance; Dr Augustine Stevens, minister of state for foreign affairs; Dr Patrick Kamara, minister of state for health; (?forces) commander, Brigadier Momoh. The commissioner of police is Mr J.A. Grant and Mrs Agnes Labor is minister of state for food affairs.

Nine members of parliament have been appointed parliamentary special assistants. They are: (Dr Shansu Mustapha) in the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning; Mr Ibrahim Sori Kamara and Mr M.S. Kargbo in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Mr I.K. Fodeh is in the Ministry of Trade and Industry; (Alhaji Bumankore) in the Ministry of Transport and Communications; Mr Michael Abdulai and Emmanuel Grant in the Ministry of Education; Mr A.E. Sissey, in the Ministry of Works, and the only elected lady member of parliament (Mrs Emi Carlon) who becomes parliamentary special assistant in the Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Affairs.

The new deputy leader of the house is (Mr Simon Dekker). The portfolios of education and information and broadcasting have not yet been assigned. Other positions to be filled include the minister of state for finance and the minister of state and leader of the House.

The president, Dr Siaka Stevens, will deliver his annual address to the first session of the new parliament at the official state opening in the chamber of parliament on Friday, 14 May at 1000.

UPPER VOLTA

SAUDI PRINCE ARRIVES IN OUAGADOUGOU 13 MAY

AB132109 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 13 May 82

[Excerpt] Prince Muhammad al-Faysal Al Sa'ud, president of the banking group [name indistinct], an Islamic bank, arrived this evening in Ouagadougou. He was welcomed by Mamadou Sanfo, minister of economy and planning. His Highness al-Faysal arrived with a 12-man delegation.

ANGOLA

PARTY SUPPORTS SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE ON AFRICA

AB131252 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] The secretary of the party Central Committee, in a declaration issued in Luanda yesterday, expressed total support of the MPLA-Labor Party for the realization of a solidarity conference with the frontline countries and for national liberation and peace in southern Africa. In the document, the MPLA-Labor Party once more outlined its desire to participate in the referred conference expected in Lisbon, Portugal, from 16 to 18 July. The realization of this conference is in solidarity with the frontline countries and national liberation as well as peace in southern Africa, who once more denounce the constant aggressions of the Pretoria regime against independent Angola and other states of the southern African region. [sentence as heard] This conference will also help to deepen multiform cooperation between the frontline countries.

LUCIO LARA DENOUNCES SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSION

AB131300 Luanda ANGOP in French 1145 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Huambo, 13 May (ANGOP) -- Lucio Lara, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, has denounced the South African decision to carry out strong aggression against the People's Republic of Angola by taking advantage of the diversion presently created by the war between England and Argentina over the Malvinas issue.

Talking to the Angolan press in Huambo Province where he is paying a working visit, Lucio Lara said he feels all attention has been skillfully turned to this issue (the British-Argentine conflict). The problems in the Middle East, southern Africa, the threat to Europe concerning the missile problem -- all these are forgotten today to concentrate more on the Malvinas issue. And South Africa wants to take advantage of it, once again, to carry out another of its incursions, Lucio Lara said.

The Central Committee secretary for organization once again affirmed that one aspect that is especially dangerous is the fact that we have this enemy, racist South Africa, who undertakes these acts and is being encouraged by the American administration.

Talking about the general situation in the country, Lucio Lara stressed that Angola now faces many difficulties, mainly due to the aggressions imposed on it and also because we have not completed the economic and governmental organization.

Mr Lara said, in spite of the negative aspects, we are on the right path because Angola has obtained enormous wealth that very few African countries have gained after so many years of independence.

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL RECEIVES CZECHOSLOVAK OFFICIAL 13 MAY

EA132216 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Field Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of Frelimo and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, received this afternoon in Maputo Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary for foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [title as heard].

In an interview afterward with Czechoslovak television president, Samora Machel said during the 7 years of independence, our country has already wiped out vestiges of colonialism and every Mozambican acknowledges the need to build socialism.

NAMIBIA

OFFICIAL URGES ELECTION 'WITH OR WITHOUT SWAPO'

MB131359 Umtata Transkei Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] A member of the South-West Africa Minister's Council has urged the Western nations to go ahead with elections with or without SWAPO's participation. Kuima Riruako says an election in Namibia under Western supervision would be the final alternative for an independence solution. He asked how long was the West going to allow SWAPO to stall the independence process. And Riruako says the people in Namibia want an election, and the door to SWAPO is open to participate.

SOUTH AFRICA

PUBLIC FIGURES REACT TO COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS

MB131349 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] The leader of the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, says his party is willing to take part in the coming debate on recommendations by the President's Council in a constructively critical way. However, it's not willing to take part in a process which will aggravate polarization between whites and blacks or which will lead to a dictatorship. He said the manner in which government handled the proposed declaration of intent on the future of blacks would decide whether his fears on the role of blacks in the political dispensation had any grounds.

The chairman of the Executive of the SAIC [South African Indian Council] Mr Rajbansi, declined to comment at this stage on the recommendations by the committee of the President's Council. He said it was premature to pass judgment on the proposals as they were still under consideration.

The chief minister of Lebowa, Dr Phatudi, says the initial reports by committees of the President's Council exclude the biggest section of the population. In a message to the Legislative Assembly at Seshego, he said that if a significant percentage of Indians, Coloreds and Chinese sided with the whites against the blacks, the blacks would have to review their basic democratic rights. They would then have to exert their purchasing power to protect both the country and themselves.

Kwa-Zulu Chief Minister

MB131356 Umtata Transkei Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 13 May 82

[Carmen Ricard report from Durban]

[Text] Africans will be driven to violence more and more if the other race groups legislated for the entire population at provincial levels. That's the opinion of Kwa-Zulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi, who was reacting to the new President's Council recommendations. During a lively debate in the Kwa-Zula Legislative Assembly, speakers one after the other criticized the new plans, which incorporate so-called Indians and Coloreds while excluding Africans. Speakers also warned of the serious consequences if the Indian community were, as one MP put it, dragged in with the whites and used against the blacks. Buthelezi also commented that President's Council members seem to have looked over their shoulders in working out the recommendations, to make sure they didn't deviate too far from apartheid.